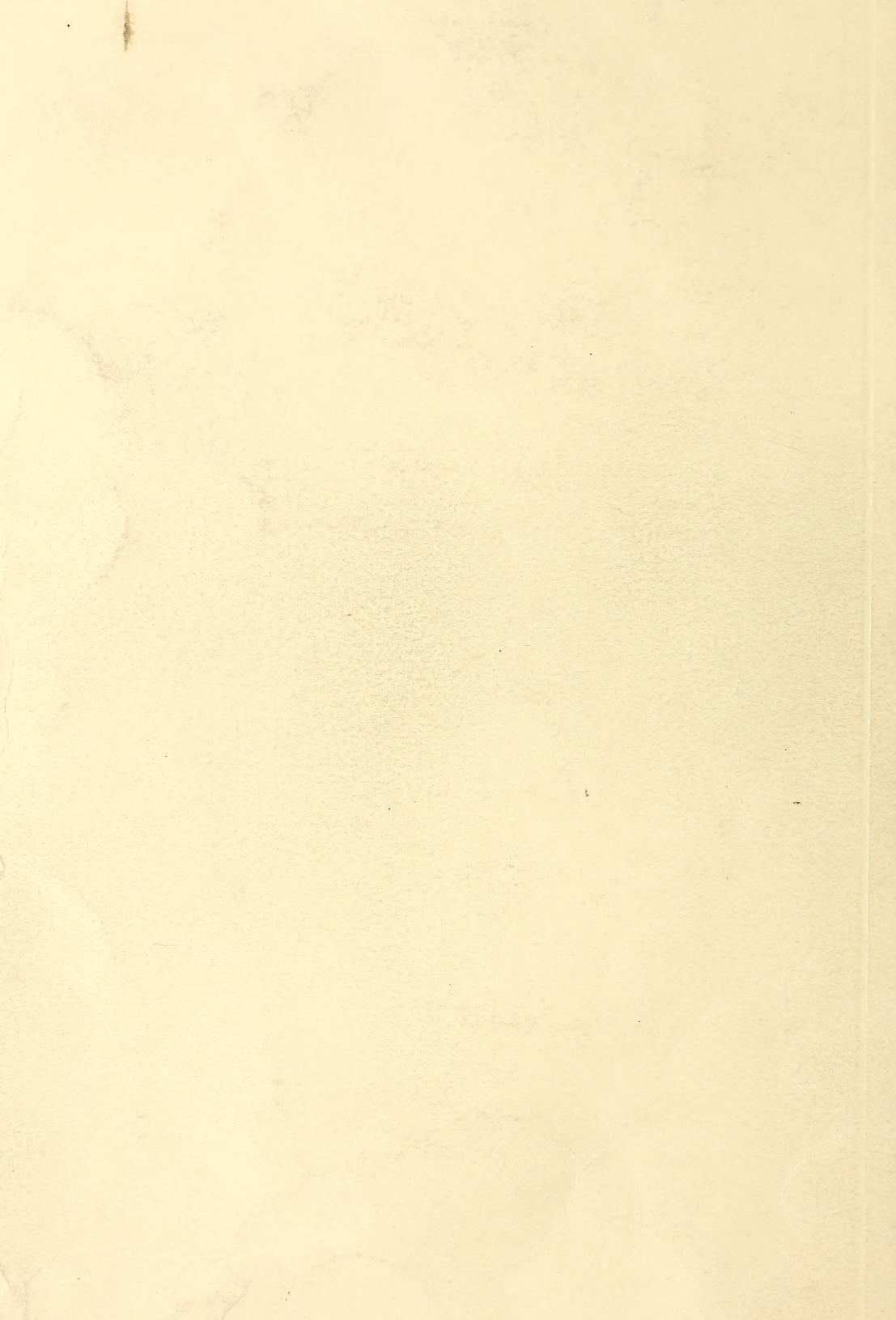


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FLORAL GUIDE

FOR

1875

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
JAMES WIGG
Rochester, N.Y.

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THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

It is sad that in this land people suffer and even starve for bread. That there should be a lack of food in the fertile West seems as strange as it is sad. That hundreds and thousands in portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, will suffer and die before spring, from want, without aid from abroad is true, as we know, not only from published reports, but from scores of private letters from customers, now lying before me, and from persons whom nothing but the most urgent necessity would induce to make known their personal wants.

Thousands of good, industrious people, with the laudable desire to make homes for themselves and families, have taken up land in the West. Removal, the purchase of implements and a little stock, and the expense of living until a crop is secured, usually exhausts the resources of these persons. They expect to endure privations for a time, but with ordinary success, a few years of trial and endurance usually place them in comfortable circumstances. Unfortunately the past two years swarms of grasshoppers have swept away at once the crops and hopes of these deserving people, while we have "bread enough and to spare."

We look at the pile of letters before us; we have read every word of the sad stories, from strong men, enduring women and suffering children, and would like to feed them all, but what can one do for so many? Last year we supplied all who applied for seeds for half price, or no price. No one, we think, was denied. This year the need is more serious.

FOOD IS WANTED TO FEED THE HUNGRY FAMILIES UNTIL CROPS CAN BE GROWN. So, we thought, perhaps some of our customers would like to help a little, if they knew an easy way to forward funds. *We therefore propose to receive from our customers, or others, whatever money they may appropriate to this good work, acknowledging the receipt of all sums, and giving an account of its disposal, and will add Five Hundred Dollars as our subscription to the amount forwarded.*

EARLY IN THE SPRING SEEDS OF ALL KINDS WILL BE NEEDED, for everything that can sustain life will be consumed. We will be glad to appropriate to this purpose any money that may be sent us for this truly God-like work, also, adding **Five Hundred Dollars** to the fund.

If all of our two hundred thousand customers, who can afford to do so, and who have not had an opportunity to aid the sufferers in any other way, will send us a little, how much can be done to make sad hearts happy.

WICKS

FLORAL GUIDE

No. I. FOR 1875.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS is one of the few pleasures that improves alike the mind and the heart, and makes every true lover of these beautiful creations of Infinite Love wiser and purer and nobler. It teaches industry, patience, faith and hope. We plant and sow in hope, and patiently wait with faith in the rainbow promise that harvest shall never fail. It is a pleasure that brings no pain, a sweet without a snare. True, some fail to realize their hopes, but these failures are usually partial, never embarrassing, and are only such as teach us to study more carefully and obey more strictly nature's beautiful laws. Thus we gain, first, wisdom, and then success as the results even of our failures. I have endeavored in a plain and pleasant way to give some suggestions on the philosophy of vegetation that I think will prove valuable, revealing the causes of past failures and insuring future success. Indeed, I have hoped in this improved number of the GUIDE to make the subject so plain as to render failure next to impossible, and success almost certain. Experience, however, is the great teacher. The book of nature is open, but its wonderful beauties and mysteries are revealed only to the careful student. Every species of plants has peculiarities which must be studied, and while we can give a few general principles we can furnish nothing that will compensate for the pleasure and profit to be derived from work and study in the garden. Above all things, we caution our readers against over-confidence. There is no one with less confidence in his own skill and knowledge than the experienced gardener. Every season he seeks for new facts; every year adds to his store of knowledge. Do not, for a moment, think that the purchase of a few seeds and the perusal of any work on flower culture will make a florist. The purchase of a drug store and a medical library will not make a physician, nor does the possession of paints and canvass constitute an artist. To become skillful in any art requires both study and practice, and this is especially true where we have to deal with nature's laws. The study of Agriculture and Horticulture has engaged the attention of the wisest from the earliest ages, and yet what wonderful discoveries and improvements have we witnessed in our own day; and we are still learners.



PHILOSOPHY OF VEGETATION.

I would like to teach people how to produce the most finely developed plants, and the most perfect flowers from every variety of seed they plant. This, however, I do not anticipate. The florist often has to contend against adverse circumstances, and even the most skillful are not always victorious. Many of my readers and customers are of limited experience, some of them just commencing to love and cultivate flowers, and while a few fail, I feel surprised and gratified at the very general success—a little proud, perhaps, at having done something to train up an army of successful florists all over our happy land, the fruits of whose peaceful labor beautify every landscape and perfume every breeze. I have endeavored to make this interesting subject so plain that all may understand the conditions on which success in floriculture may generally be assured.

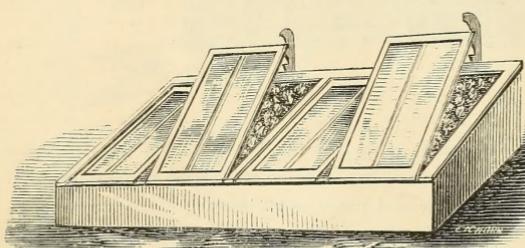
Selection of Seeds.—The selection of seeds is a very important matter, and on the wisdom of the choice success or failure may in a great measure depend. Those who have but little experience should invest money cautiously and in a few of the more hardy and popular kinds, such as Asters, Balsams, Stocks, Petunias, Dianthus, Zinnia, &c., with, perhaps, a few of the more tender and expensive kinds, just for trial. This advice will sound strange to my old friends and customers, but these will please remember that we all

knew but little once, and cannot now boast of excess of wisdom, and that one-half my customers are young people and ladies, with no experience, yet thirsting for knowledge. I am anxious to encourage this noble army, more than a hundred thousand strong, by a little success rather than to discourage them by a large failure. My desire to spread the love of flowers all over this favored land is far greater than my care to make a few dollars. Half-a-dozen flowering plants, well culti-

vated, will give pleasure, while a hundred neglected, or ill cultivated, will be a source of pain.

Always be careful to get seeds suited to the purposes for which they are designed. If a climber is desired to cover a fence or trellis, the Morning Glory, the climbing Nasturtium, and similar strong growing vines will answer the purpose and give good satisfaction; while some of the more tender climbers will not be likely to come up if planted in such a situation as this, and if they do happen to grow, will not cover the place designed for them, and disappointment will be the result. If the object is a brilliant, showy bed on the lawn, or in the border, the Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Verbena, &c., will meet your wishes; while a bed of Mignonette, or any of the smaller or less showy flowers, would be entirely out of place. If flowers of taller growth are desired for a showy bed more in the back-ground, the Zinnia, the French Marigold, the Gladioli, &c., are admirably adapted for the purpose, while some very beautiful, low, modest flowers would be worthless. In the descriptions, we have given the height the plants attain, so as to aid, as far as possible, in a proper selection. This subject is mentioned because I have reason to know that grave errors are sometimes made, and good flowers condemned merely because they are out of their proper place. For instance, I have known customers to sow Calceolaria and Cineraria, and other very delicate seeds, in the open ground and in soils where a Cabbage would hardly condescend to grow, not knowing that they require the most careful treatment in the house, and sometimes tax the skill even of the professional florist. It is possible to destroy the best seeds, and some kinds may be destroyed without much trouble, and I wish my readers to understand a little of the philosophy of this subject.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The best soil for most flowers, and especially for young plants, and for seed-beds, is a mellow loam, containing so much sand that it will not "bake" after hard showers. If we have not such a soil, we must, of course, use the best we have, and as but little success is to be anticipated with delicate seeds in a stiff, clay soil, advantage must be taken of the various plans to ensure the germination of seeds, which we shall describe. It is



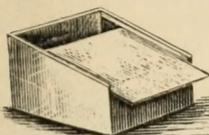
HOT-BED OR COLD-FRAME.



also useless to try to grow good flowers on a poor, or a hard, unbroken soil, or in a bed choked with weeds. In either case the plants become dwarfed, arrive at maturity too early, and flower and ripen their seeds before they have attained half their natural size, and about the time a good robust plant would be forming its buds. Such a soil can be much improved by a little sand, or ashes and manure, and by pretty constant working. It must not, however, be handled when too wet. Always drain the flower garden so that no water will be on or near the surface.

Sowing Seed. — This is a very important matter, and one in which the young florist is the most likely to fail. Some old and professional florists make sad work here, for knowledge is not

only necessary, but care and attention. One "*forgot*" may ruin a whole sowing of the choicest seeds. Of course, there are some kinds of seeds that are robust and will grow, no matter how they are treated, just as our weeds grow and thrive under ill treatment; but others require



BOX HAND-GLASS.



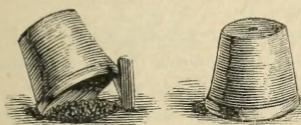
SQUARE HAND-GLASS.

kind and proper treatment, just as almost everything desirable does in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. Many seem to think that seeds will grow anywhere and under any circumstances. They have seen the farmer make a hole and throw in his corn, and in a little while it was up and growing vigorously; they have learned that the seeds of our native trees and weeds grow without planting and care; and from these facts they get the idea that it is of little consequence how or where seeds are sown, so that they are in the ground. But these should consider that the seeds used by the farmer are usually larger and produce stronger and more robust plants than those of the florist, and thus are enabled to bear more hardships and to live under more unfavorable circumstances.

Still, farmers are fast learning that the better they prepare the ground, the more carefully they sow their seed, and the more they study the nature and wants of the plants they cultivate, the better the crops. Another fact should be remembered — that not one seed in a thousand matured by our forest trees and shrubs, produces a living plant. A

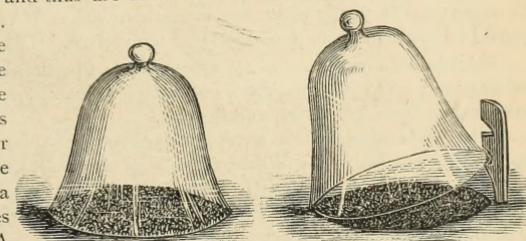
forest tree will produce seed enough for an acre of closely set plants, and perhaps not a dozen grow. We cannot afford to purchase costly seeds and lose such a large proportion, which we shall do if we plant in the same manner. Our weeds are hardy and prolific, very tenacious of life, and are able to propagate themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances; otherwise they would not be generally known as weeds. Most of our troublesome weeds are of foreign origin, the seeds being brought here by accident. The larger part thus introduced have lived for a season and perished unnoticed, while the hardiest became naturalized. If the florist would be satisfied with only the most hardy and prolific flowers, such as would take care of themselves, then he might pursue a careless system of planting and cultivation, and fill his grounds with Dandelions and Poppies; but he craves

flowers that are not natural to our climate — those that flourish in warmer climes and under more genial skies — their dazzling beauty, their delicious fragrance, must be secured at almost any cost of time and labor. This is well; but having made up our minds to possess the treasures, we must pay the price — we must study their habits and treat them accordingly. None need feel alarmed at these



PROTECTED BY POTS.

remarks, or think themselves incompetent to the charge of such choice plants without hot-beds, green-houses and professional gardeners. We have known ladies, who, with but little pretensions, equaled the most distinguished florists. There seemed to be magic in their fingers, and everything they touched flourished. It is true that a hot-bed, if properly managed, is of great aid in effecting the germination of seeds, and it is well all should know why this is so.

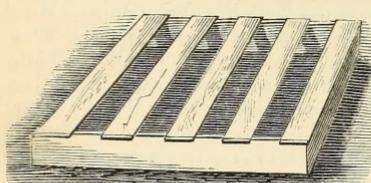


SEEDS PROTECTED BY GLASS BELLS.



Causes of Failure.—In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If seeds are planted *too deep*, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the tender shoots can reach the sun and air; and thus that which was designed for their nourishment proves their grave.

If the soil is a *stiff clay*, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that *warmth* and *moisture* are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Indeed, if seeds become damp in a cold store-room they rot, while if the room is warm they germinate, and thus become ruined, so that seedsmen have to exercise great care in keeping their seeds well aired and dry.



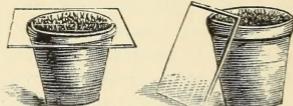
SEEDS PROTECTED BY LATH FRAME.

This accounts for the “sprouting” or “growing” of wheat in the sheaf, when the weather is warm and showery at harvest time, and shows why farmers are so anxious for good harvest weather, so that they may secure their grain perfectly dry. Another difficulty with a heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from “coming up;” or, if, during showery weather, they happen to get above the surface, they become locked in, and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If *stiff*, the soil where fine seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mold.

If seeds are sown in *rough, lumpy ground*, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their tender roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish.

All of the foregoing cases show good reason for failure, but there is one cause which is not so apparent. The soil, we will suppose, is well prepared, fine as it can be made, and of that loamy or sandy character best fitted for small seeds. We will suppose, too, that the seeds were sown on the surface, with a little earth sifted over them, and that this was not done until the season was so far advanced as to furnish the warmth necessary to secure vegetation. Under these very favorable circumstances many seeds will grow; and if the weather is both warm and showery, very few will fail. But if, as is very common at the season of the year when we sow our seeds, we have a succession of cold rain storms, many of the more tender kinds will perish. A night’s frost will ruin many more. If, however, the weather should prove warm and without showers, the surface will become very dry, and the seeds, having so slight a covering, will be dried up and perish as soon as they germinate, and before the roots attain sufficient size and strength to go down in search of moisture. Of course, the finer and more delicate seeds, and those natural to a more favorable climate, suffer more than those that are more robust.

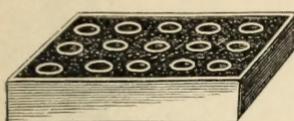
Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames.—It is to overcome these evils that hot-beds are useful. By being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, they confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days, the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. Some time since, I was called to examine a hot-bed, as the seeds planted did not grow, when I found they had been all burned up, except a few along the edges that were shaded



SEEDS GROWING IN POTS.



by the sides and ends of the frame. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The *hot-bed* is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a *cold-frame*. This is simply a hot-bed frame, with sash, as shown in the engraving, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. By the exclusion of air and the admission of sun, the earth becomes warm, and the moisture is confined, as in the hot-bed. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the cold-frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hot-bed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is soon enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground

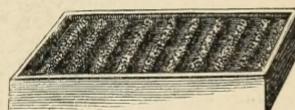


POTS OF SEED SUNK IN MOSS.

as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a general thing, they will be harder and better able to endure the shock of transplanting than if grown in a hot-bed. A frame of this kind any one can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary; and air must be given on bright, warm days. Shade also is necessary. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by the hand, are called *hand-glasses*. A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on the top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand-glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top. These contrivances, though so simple as to be made by any one handy with tools, are exceedingly useful, as they prevent the drying of the surface of the ground, and afford the plants shelter from sudden changes of the temperature, cold storms and frosty nights. The engravings show several forms of which they may be made. Seeds may be sown in the house in pots, &c., but the greatest difficulty is that in pots the soil dries very rapidly, and young plants are apt to suffer. A very good plan is to cover the pots with glass, as we have shown in the engraving, removing it occasionally for air, &c. Where very fine seeds are sown in pots, the watering, unless carefully done, generally results in great injury. A wet paper placed over the top of the pot will afford moisture enough for the germination of fine seeds. If pots are used it is well to sink them to the rim in a box of moss, or something of the kind, that will hold moisture, and prevent the drying of the earth in the pots. A shallow box may be used to advantage, sowing the seed carefully in narrow drills.

When these conveniences are not to be had, make a bed of light, mellow soil, in a sheltered situation in the garden; and as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the ground warm, sow the seeds, covering them with a little fine earth, and if very small sift it upon them. Some one has given as a rule that seeds should be covered twice the depth of their own diameter; that is, that a seed one-sixteenth of an inch through should be covered one-eighth of an inch. Perhaps that is as-near correct as any general rule can be. If the weather should prove dry after sowing, it would be well to cover the beds of very small

seeds with damp moss, or what is better, with evergreen boughs or boards, or something that will afford partial protection from the sun and wind. A very good plan is to nail lath to a frame, as shown in the engraving, leaving the open spaces about as wide as the lath. Seeds do not require light for their germination, and will grow quite as well in the dark as the light until they are above ground. Bell-glasses are convenient both for in-doors or garden use, only care must be given to afford plenty of air, especially on bright days, and shading may be necessary. An inverted flower pot answers almost as good a purpose, but when the young plants are up they will need light, which can be afforded for a few days, and until the plants are large, by elevating the pot, as shown in the engraving. Light and air should be furnished as soon as the plants are above ground, or they will become weak and pale. Of course, it is designed that



SEEDS IN A BOX.

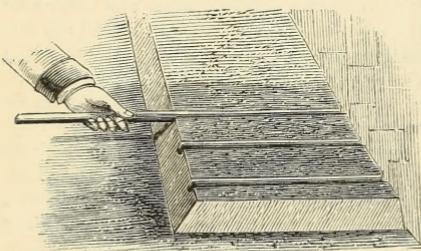


plants from the *hot-bed*, *cold-frame* and *seed-bed* shall be transplanted to the border or beds where they are to flower, and these helps are intended mainly for *Tender* and *Half-Hardy Annuals*, described in an article on the Classification of Flowers, on another page. The *Hardy Annuals* may be sown where they are to flower, though, with the exception of a few varieties difficult to transplant, it is best to sow all in a seed-bed.

All seeds of hardy and half-hardy Annuals, and Perennials, and, in fact, nearly all flower seeds, can be sown in the South in the autumn. The plants are thus enabled to make vigorous growth in the early spring, and become well matured before the heat of summer. The Perennials should be sown so early as to make a fair growth before winter sets in. Then they will flower the next summer. The Hardy Annuals generally do best sown rather late, so that the seed will remain in the ground and be ready to start at the first approach of spring.

Transplanting.—Sowing seeds and transplanting, in fact, all the operations of the garden, should be done with neatness: no crooked, irregular rows are admissible in the flower garden. The engraving shows how easily lines are marked in a bed with a rod or ruler. After plants in the seed-beds have obtained their second leaves and made an inch or two of growth, they should be removed to the garden beds or border. This should be done on a dull, showery day, if possible, if not, the plants may require shading after removal until they become established. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants as they stand in the seed-bed a good soaking

with water, and also the soil to which they are to be removed, an hour or so before removal. In removing, disturb the roots as little as possible. If the plants are not too thick, there is no need of injuring the roots; and in sowing, it is well to have this in view, and sow evenly and thinly. As soon as the young plants come up, if too thick, a portion should be removed. A few plants, with long tap-roots, will not bear removal well. The Larkspurs are difficult; and these and the Poppies, and plants with like roots, should be sown where they are to flower.

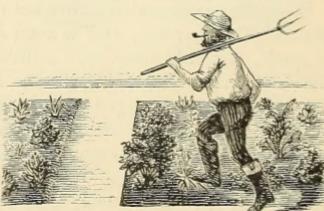


MARKING FOR PLANTING.

Still, there are few plants but can be removed when young, with proper care. Sweet Peas, Candytuft, and a few flowers of similar character, that do best if sown early as the ground can be got ready, should always be sown where they are to flower.

Disappointed Cultivators.—Many years of experience and careful estimates have convinced me that while nearly all of my customers succeed in growing excellent flowers from the seeds they receive, and are not only satisfied, but enthusiastic over the result, some two or three per cent. totally fail, or fail to such an extent as to feel quite dissatisfied with the expenditure and labor of the season. To this small number I cannot give much space, but will make a few remarks that may be profitable and prevent disappointment in the future.

Some are disappointed because flowers do not prove what they expected. It should be remembered that I do not agree that flowers shall meet the expectations of any person. The first thing is to ascertain what it is right to expect. Not the notion of any person, but the description in the GUIDE must be the standard. The descriptions and drawings are not exaggerated, yet they represent plants and flowers that have been well grown; neglected, half-starved plants will present a very different appearance. Any specimen of the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom will become dwarfed and deformed, and lose every trace of beauty by ill-treatment and neglect. Then the descriptions in the GUIDE must be understood. If I call some little delicate flower, like a Lobelia, a fine variety, you have a right to expect it to be a fine Lobelia; but have no right to expect it to be as large, fine and showy as an Aster, a Ten-Weeks Stock, or a Zinnia, or any



Full length Portrait of some unhappy woman's husband. The man who thinks it nonsense for wife and girls to make flower beds.



other of our large, brilliant flowers. It is fine in its place, but not fine for a display in the garden. A pen-knife is good for the purpose for which it was designed, but it is not exactly fitted for wood-chopping. I advertise *double Zinnias*, *double Stocks*, &c.; but you have no right to complain and think you are cheated if one-fourth should come single, but should pull up the

single ones as fast as they show their character, and enjoy the good instead of mourning over the bad. Many varieties of double flowers do not give seed, so we have to obtain double seed by fertilizing the single flowers with the pollen of the double, and by other slow and difficult processes known to the experienced seed-grower. These operations are usually only partially successful, and, as a necessary consequence, some of the seed will give single flowers; and yet intelligent men, and correspondents of the press, and officers of Agricultural societies, and others who ought to know better, often scold, and write complainingly because seed purchased as double produced single flowers.

Again, I advertise separate colors of *Phlox Drummondii*, *Dianthus*, *Asters*, &c. Occasionally, with some of these, you will find a little mixture of color. This, with some things, can not be avoided, even with the greatest care. Will be, a little uncertainty in growing flowers from seed.

Portrait of the fortunate woman's husband, who makes wife and children happy and home pleasant.

There always has been, and always will be, a little uncertainty in growing flowers from seed. They are prone to mix and "sport." If it were not for this disposition, we could never obtain new varieties. When plants or trees are grown from cuttings, or are produced by budding or grafting, all mixture is the result of carelessness, accident or fraud. This is not the case with plants produced from seed. While many varieties will come almost or quite true from seed, with good care, others are far less reliable in this respect. All I can promise is that I have done all that human care and skill can do to produce distinct colors, and when there is very much uncertainty in regard to color I advertise them only as "mixed colors." For this reason I advertise only "mixed colors" of many varieties.

Occasionally we hear complaint that seeds do not grow — perhaps one or two varieties failed out of a hundred, and the cultivator is like the shepherd in the Scriptures, who left the ninety-nine in the wilderness and went in search of the lost one. This was well for the shepherd and the sheep, but is not a good plan for florists and flower seeds. If you have ten or twenty varieties, and all grow nicely but one or two, just enjoy the success, instead of making yourself miserable over

failures. The best and most skillful gardeners will fail occasionally, and neither the seed nor the gardener be very much to blame. Every professional gardener knows this. There is a wonder — a mystery — in vegetable as well as in animal life. Our friends fail, droop and die — our little ones pass away just as they are taking deep root in our hearts. We feel the deathly pangs, but cannot save. But the variety that failed was the one of all you most desired. Of course, what we cannot have we always want the most. The fish that escapes from the hook is always the largest.



The woman whose flower seeds all come up.
mind there is trouble somewhere — some mismanagement — and resolve to find it out, if possible. Don't jump at the conclusion that the seed is bad, because it will not be true, and thousands praise the seed you condemn as bad. By concluding that you are all right and the seed all



The woman whose flower seeds never come up unless they are scratched up.



wrong, you will not only lose the seed, but the benefit of experience. It will not help the matter to say that seeds of your own growing came up in the same beds, unless you had just the same varieties. As a general rule, the finer the varieties of flowers the less vitality in the seeds. One may grow almost anywhere and anyhow, the other require the most favorable circumstances for its germination. This is particularly the case with most double flowers, even of the same species or variety. A single Aster will give more seed than a hundred of double, and the seed will be larger, and produce an earlier, stronger plant, and will grow under unfavorable circumstances, where the seed from the double flower would decay. Hence, if there happens to be three seeds from a single plant in a package, if all should grow, these three plants would produce flowers before any others, and those not acquainted with the facts would say at once, "all my Asters are going to be single." If through a bad season or soil all the Aster seed from the double flowers had died, and only the more robust from the single flower lived, of course, the complaint is, "I had only three plants from a package of seeds, and that was plenty, for they were very poor flowers." A beautiful flower is often obtained at the sacrifice of the vigor, and not unfrequently the constitution, of the plant. After laboring long and anxiously to secure some desired improvement, it is not uncommon, just as success seemed about to crown our labors, to find all our hopes blasted on account of some defect in the plant—a grand flower secured and a healthful plant ruined.

Occasionally I am asked to replace flower seed that did not grow. If I send out seed that will not grow, by any accident or mistake, I am willing to pay two-fold; but this must be determined by growing on my own grounds, and as I plant every variety I sell, the matter is easily determined. Of course, I cannot place myself at the mercy of every careless or unskillful cultivator, for while thousands are rejoicing at their success, and writing "every thing you sent me grew well; I never before had such success," a few will complain of exactly the same seeds.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

THE flowers usually grown from seeds are HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS and ANNUALS. Shrubs and trees are obtained at the nurseries.

HARDY BULBS, like Tulips, Crocuses and Hyacinths, should be planted in the autumn. TENDER OR SUMMER BULBS, like the Gladiolus, Tuberose and Tiger Flower, must be set out in the spring.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS are plants which die down to the ground every autumn, but the roots continue to live, and new branches and flower stems are thrown up for many years. Some continue indefinitely, but others die after three or four years, like the Sweet William, but if the roots are divided every year, they will continue to live and increase. These are called *Imperfect Perennials*.

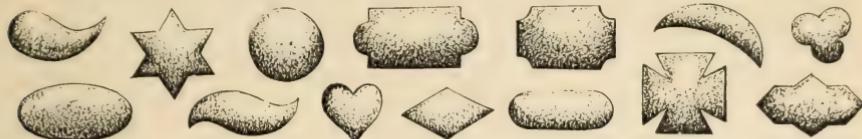
ANNUALS flower the first season, perfect their seeds, and then die. Some varieties that are grown as Annuals in a Northern climate, are either Perennials or Biennials in their Southern home, where there are no severe frosts. As Annuals flower in a few weeks or months after being planted, and can be depended upon for a brilliant show, they have always been deservedly popular, and each year marks a great improvement in our list of good Annuals. With a proper arrangement, a continuous bloom may be kept up from early in June until frost.

Annuals are classed *hardy*, *half-hardy* and *tender*. *Hardy* Annuals are those that, like the Larkspur, Candytuft, etc., may be sown in the autumn or very early in the spring, in the open ground. The *half-hardy* varieties will not endure frost, and should not be sown in the open ground until danger from frost is over. The Balsam and the Marigolds belong to this class. The *tender* annuals generally require starting in a green-house or hot-bed to bring them to perfection, and should not be set in the open ground until the weather is quite warm. The Cypress Vine and the Sensitive Plant belong to this class; but, fortunately, very few of our fine annuals. Some of them do tolerably well if sown in the open ground the latter part of May, but very great success is not to be expected in this way. It must be admitted, however, that these distinctions are not well defined, and it is difficult to say where some kinds belong. In a climate sufficiently South, of course, those kinds we describe as tender are perfectly hardy.

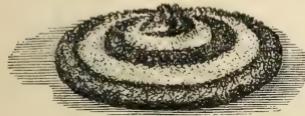


FLOWER BEDS.

Flower beds, especially when made on the lawn, should be of simple forms, and filled with flowers that will continue in bloom the whole season, and it is best generally to have but one kind in the bed, as the height, habit and flowering will be more uniform. The Phlox, Petunia, and Verbena are all desirable for this purpose on account of their brilliant colors and constant blooming. We give a variety of forms for flower beds.



There is a very pretty style, popular in Europe, called ribbon planting. The plan is to set plants of the same height and color in a row, several rows forming the bed, and giving it the appearance of the stripes in ribbons, as shown in the engravings below. To make a bed of the kind select flowers of similar height and habit. Of course,



rows. A very cheap and pretty ribbon bed can be made by using the different colors of the same flower, like Phlox Drummondii, and for a beginner we know of no flower as good.

COLLECTIONS.

I have put up separate collections of the choicest seeds in neat envelopes, and these are very desirable to those who may wish a complete assortment of any particular class of flowers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF ASTERS, embracing most of the best sorts,	\$1 00
" " BALSAMS, " " " "	50
" " DIANTHUS, " " " "	1 00
" " COCKSCOMB, embracing six best varieties,	50
" " PANSIES, choice fancy colors,	\$1 00 and 2 00
" " PHLOX DRUMMONDII, most brilliant sorts,	1 00
" " TEN-WEEKS STOCK, most superb lot, best sorts,	1 00
" " EVERLASTING FLOWERS, most desirable sorts,	50 cents and 1 00
" " ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, the best and most beautiful, packages at 50 cents or 1 00	

Selection of Varieties.—Some prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me; and in cases where purchasers are entirely unacquainted with the different varieties of flowers, this may be the better plan. Those who do so, should state what they have already, if any; for, unless informed of this fact, in some cases articles may be forwarded that are not needed. Those who are commencing the cultivation of flowers will find the collections named below suited to their wants.

No. 1. COLLECTION OF FINE ANNUALS,	\$1 00
No. 2. " "	2 00
No. 3. " " BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS,	3 00
No. 4. " "	5 00

No. 1 consists of about thirteen of the most hardy and popular Annuals; No. 2 about twenty varieties of hardy popular Annuals, and a few varieties that require a little more care in their culture; No. 3 is composed of about twenty varieties of Annuals, and twelve of the best Biennials and Perennials; No. 4 contains about twenty-five varieties of Annuals, and about the same number of Perennials.

Collections of Vegetables.—Hundreds of my customers prefer leaving the selection of Vegetables to me, and at a time when, in consequence of the press of business, I cannot give the time needed for a judicious choice. I have, therefore, taken a leisure time to make careful selections, and will have them put up in readiness for those who may desire.

No. 1. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES for small family garden,	\$3 00
No. 2, " " " " " for large family garden,	5 00
No. 3. " " " " " for large family garden,	10 00

The very liberal premiums offered to Clubs are included in the above Collections.



FORMATION OF CLUBS.

The lovers of flowers in any neighborhood may easily club together and send their orders in one letter, and thus avail themselves of the deductions I make on large orders. Those who desire Catalogues to aid them in the formation of Clubs will be furnished free. For the purpose of encouraging the formation of such Clubs, and as a slight compensation for the effort, I make the following liberal offer:

Persons sending \$1 may select seeds at Catalogue prices amounting to	\$1 10
" " 2 "	2 25
" " 3 "	3 45
" " 4 "	4 70
" " 5 "	6 00
" " 10 "	12 50
" " 20 "	26 00

These will be put up together and sent to *one address*, or in *separate packages* and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club, as may be desired. In all cases the postage will be *prepaid*. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any one person ordering for himself alone. It must always be understood, however, that this discount is allowed only on **Flower and Vegetable Seeds by the packet**, and not on seeds by the **ounce** or **pound**, nor on **Bulbs**; nor can we pay this discount in **Bulbs**, or seeds by the **pound**. Otherwise, in many cases it would bring the price far below cost. Every person who sends us One Dollar or more for either Seeds or Bulbs is entitled to the **FLORAL GUIDE** for one year. Persons ordering Seeds for Clubs will please furnish Names and Post Office address of those who wish the **GUIDE**.

USEFUL TABLES.

Plants upon an Acre of Ground.

Distances apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart.	No. of Plants.
6 inches by 6 inches,	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet,	4,840
1 foot by 1 foot,	43,560	4 feet by 4 feet,	2,722
1½ foot by 1½ foot,	19,360	5 feet by 5 feet,	1,742
2 feet by 1 foot,	21,780	6 feet by 6 feet,	1,210
2 feet by 2 feet,	10,890	8 feet by 8 feet,	680
3 feet by 2 feet,	7,260	10 feet by 10 feet,	435

Quantity of Seed usually sown upon one Acre.

	About.	About.	
Dwarf Beans, in drills,	1 to 1½ bush.	Squash,	2 lbs.
Pole Beans, in hills,	8 to 12 qts.	Salsify, in drills,	6 to 8 lbs.
Early Peas, in drills,	1½ bush.	Sweet Corn, (for soiling.	2 to 3 bush.
Marrowfat Peas, in drills,	4 bush.	Turnip,	1½ lbs.
Corn, in hills.	8 qts.	Chinese Sugar Cane,	
Beet, in drills,	4 to 5 lbs.	Broom Corn, in hills.	10 to 12 qts.
Carrot, in drills,	2 to 3 lbs.	Whit Clover, alone,	12 to 15 lbs.
Cucumber, in drills,	1 to 2 lbs.	Blue Grass, alone,	56 lbs.
Onion, in drills,	4 to 6 lbs.	Rye Grass, alone,	2 bush.
Parsnip, in drills,	4 to 5 lbs.	Orchard Grass,	2 to 3 bush.
Radish, in drills,	6 to 8 lbs.	Mixed Lawn Grass,	4 bush.
Spinach, in drills,	8 to 10 lbs.	Red Top Grass, alone, (for lawn.)	4 bush.

Seed required for a given number of Plants, &c.

1 oz. Asparagus will produce about	500 plants.
1 oz. Brocoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Kale, Tomato, Leek, or Pepper,	3000 plants.
1 oz. Celery, Endive, or Lettuce, will produce about	6000 plants.
1 oz. Okra, or Spinach may be allotted for every	100 feet of row.
1 oz. Beet, Onions, Radish, or Salsify, may be allotted for every	175 feet of row.
1 oz. Carrot, Parsley, or Turnip, may be allotted for every	200 feet of row.
1 oz. Cucumber is sufficient for	150 hills.
1 oz. Musk Melon is sufficient for	100 to 125 hills.
1 oz. Water Melon is sufficient for	40 to 60 hills.
1 oz. Pumpkin, or Squash is sufficient for	40 to 80 hills.
1 qt. Field Pumpkin is sufficient for	400 to 500 hills.
1 qt. Dwarf or Bush Beans is sufficient for	200 feet of row, or 300 hills.
1 qt. Pole Beans is sufficient for	100 to 200 hills.
1 qt. Peas is sufficient for	150 to 200 feet of row.



SUGGESTIONS TO EVERY ONE ORDERING SEEDS.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

All Seeds and Bulbs Free of Postage.—I will send Seeds and Bulbs, by mail, to any part of the United States, AT THE PRICES NAMED IN THE CATALOGUE, POSTAGE PAID. This arrangement enables those who live at the most distant parts of the country to obtain good Seeds as cheaply as those who reside in our large cities. Such persons will be no longer compelled to buy poor Seeds or none, but can send their orders with the money, and in a few days the articles will arrive in good order at their post office, where they can be obtained without further cost, as every package will be paid through to its destination. The only exceptions to this rule are when Grass Seed, and other heavy and bulky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, or in cases especially noted. All Seeds will also be sent to other countries FREE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE in all cases where payment is possible here.

Free by Express.—Large orders will be forwarded to any part of the United States by Express, FREE. No charge for packages or packing. As I usually prefer, when possible, to send large and costly packages by Express, customers making large orders will please name their nearest Express office, and state whether it will be convenient for them to get their packages by Express. We can often send small packages cheaper and safer by Express than by mail. This applies to Seeds and Bulbs at Catalogue rates only, and not when special prices are made for large quantities, or on Seeds by the peck or bushel. Persons often order small packages sent by Express, C. O. D., which causes us Express charges two ways, being sometimes more than the amount of the order. We can send Seeds and collect the money in this way, free of Express charges, only when orders amount to \$10 and upward, and then not on long and expensive routes.

Correction of Errors.—I take the utmost care in filling orders, always striving to do a little more for my friends and patrons than justice and fair dealing require. Every order, after being filled, is carefully examined by an experienced person, to be certain that everything ordered is sent, and no error made in filling; yet it should be remembered that the seed trade of a year has to be done in a few months, and, in the rush of business, errors may occasionally occur. In such cases, I always desire to be informed of the fact, and promise to make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory. An error causes me much more annoyance than the customer; and yet, in sending away two thousand packages every day, each package containing from ten to a hundred varieties, errors will occasionally occur after all our care and anxiety to prevent mistakes. Customers will please keep a copy of all orders sent, so that they can see that they receive just what was ordered. Persons often forget the nature of their order, and complain without cause.

Orders Lost or Stolen.—Sometimes it happens that orders never reach us. When customers fail to receive their Seeds in a reasonable time, they should inform us of the fact, and at the same time send a duplicate of their order, which duplicate can be filled at once, and save much delay, if our conditions for remitting money have been complied with.

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—I guarantee the safe arrival of packages in good condition in every case. If a package fails to reach a customer, I will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost, I will replace it. My object is to supply all my customers with Bulbs, &c., without any more expense or risk to them than if I had a store in their own town. I therefore bear all the risk and expense of shipping.

Substituting.—It is our intention to send everything just as ordered without any change. Occasionally there are two articles very nearly alike, and if we happen to be out of one, we sometimes send the other to prevent delay and correspondence. This is only done in a very busy time and in matters of small value.

Everything Supplied.—We advertise nothing in the FLORAL GUIDE which we cannot supply—at least, we do not design to do so, but we have to print our GUIDE very early, having several hundreds of thousands to print and mail, which takes a long time. Occasionally a few things ordered from abroad fail to reach us, on account of bad crops or something of the kind. These are the only cases in which we fail to supply everything advertised.

WHAT WE ASK OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

How to Send Money.—ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK AND EXPENSE, if forwarded according to directions. *Post Office Money Orders*, to be obtained at many Post Offices, but not at all, are perfectly safe, and will cost from 5 to 25 cents. A *Draft on New York* can be obtained at any Bank for about 25 cents, and this is sure to come correctly. *Greenbacks* can be sent by Express, and these we are sure to get, and the cost is very little. I recommend these methods to all. The expense of forwarding money in either of these ways I will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded. Small sums—*two dollars* and less—may be forwarded by mail at my risk when Money Orders cannot be obtained. Money Orders are absolutely safe, and where these can be procured it is inexcusable to send anything but a mere trifle in bills or fractional currency in the letter. Many persons whose nearest Post Office does not issue Money Orders, can obtain them by taking a little trouble to go to an office near.

Forward Money with the Order.—In the busy season we have to fill more than two thousand orders each day. To make out bills for customers, and mail, charge on our books, then, in a few days, receive the money, make the proper credit and send receipt, requires more work than we can possibly perform. Please, therefore, send money with the order, and it will so facilitate our business that your order will be promptly executed.

Don't Forget your Name, Post Office or State.—Those who order, will please remember to give their *Names, Post Office, County and State*, as plainly as possible. Neglect of this causes us sometimes a great deal of trouble and our friends unnecessary uneasiness. Often we have a hundred letters without names on hand at one time. Please be sure the name you give is the name of your *Post Office*, and not of your town, or residence, or village.

ANNUALS

AND OTHER

Plants that Flower

THE FIRST SEASON

THE first and most important section of our Catalogue of Flowers is composed mainly of Annuals, that is, those plants that live but one season. The seeds are sown in the spring, the plants arrive at maturity about mid-summer, bud, blossom, ripen their seeds and die, having performed their entire mission. This class of plants, from their nature, are valuable treasures to both the amateur and professional gardener. There is no unoccupied spot in the garden that need remain bare during the season; none but can be made brilliant with these favorites, and there is scarcely any situation in which they will not flourish. The thoughtful gardener who has a little store of annual plants on hand will never complain of want of good material for any position. The seed, too, is so cheap as to be within the reach of all, while a good collection of bedding plants would not come within the resources of many. Very few of the best arranged beds of expensive plants will look as well as a good bed of our best Annuals, such as Petunias, or Portulaca. To the Annuals, also, we are indebted mainly for our brightest and best flowers, especially in the late summer and autumn months. Without the Phlox and Petunia and Portulaca and Aster and Stock, our autumn gardens would be poor indeed, and how we would miss the sweet fragrance of the Alyssum, Mignonette and Sweet Peas, if any ill-luck should deprive us of these sweet favorites. Many of our beautiful climbers, such as the Convolvulus and Cobaea scandens, and nearly all our Everlastings and Ornamental Grasses are included in this section.

This Department, however, embraces some Perennials, but only those that flower the first season, though they do not die at its close, like the Annuals. Among these are the Pansy, Dianthus, Antirrhinum, &c., that live for several years under favorable circumstances. Many of the flowers that we treat as Annuals, sowing fresh seeds and growing new plants every year, because the plants are destroyed by frost in the autumn, are really Biennials or Perennials in their Southern home.

In this, as in all other departments, we have endeavored to show, as far as possible to do so with so small engravings, both the size and character of the flowers and the habits of the plants. Descriptions of varieties, prices, &c., will be found in the latter part of the GUIDE.

ABRONIA, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.



BRONIAS are trailing plants, with prostrate branches, several feet in length, and bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers; somewhat resembling the Verbena, both in flower and habit of plant, though more robust. The Abronias are natives of California, and in their natural home make a beautiful flowery carpet. The yellow variety, *arenaria*, delights in the most barren sand hills, and on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, within a few feet of high water, with no other sign of vegetation around, we have seen the clean white sand hills made most brilliant by this pretty plant, which is known on the coast of California as the Sand-plant. The



seed does not always germinate freely, and the plants in some sections do not seem to grow with their native vigor. Start the seed under glass, first removing the husky covering. The Abronias, when they succeed, are deservedly admired, and therefore have some warm friends.

ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The Adonis, a native of Europe, is of the easiest culture. The finely cut foliage is rather pretty, and the flowers by no means abundant, but of an intensely deep blood red color, and cup shaped. The legend is that this flower sprang from the blood of Adonis, when he was wounded by the boar. It will grow well in the shade or under trees, and this we consider its principal recommendation. A clump under a tree or in a shady corner of the garden, or under a hedge, or around a rustic summer house, is desirable,

but we would not recommend it for small gardens or limited collections. It is an every day plant and will fill a modest place very satisfactorily; but if we attempt to make much of it, or put it on exhibition, it will disappoint and mortify us. Flowers, like people, have places where they do themselves and their friends credit, while in other situations there is general disappointment and mortification.

Seeds may be sown in the garden, and plants should be about a foot apart.

AGERATUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

A Mexican flower, of a brush-like appearance, not showy in the garden, but prized by florists, because it bears a great many flowers, and keeps in bloom a long time, and is, therefore, desirable for bouquet making. In fact, there are very few flowers that will work up to better advantage, and give a more chaste appearance to a small bouquet than the white or delicately tinted blue Ageratum, and as it will grow well in the house, is always a favorite with both amateurs and florists. Its name has reference to the long continued flowering of the plant, and also of the fact that the flowers will remain fresh for a long time after being gathered, and a very liberal translation would be *ever-young*. It is well to start the seeds under glass, and then transplant to the flowering bed. Take up the smallest plants in October, and pot them for winter use. If no glass is to be had, select a mellow soil and a sheltered spot for the seed bed, and cover the seeds but slightly. Set plants six or eight inches apart to form a bed in the garden. A few seeds sown the latter part of August, if the soil is kept moist and shaded, will make young plants fit for potting for winter flowers.





AGROSTEMMA, (*Viscaria*,) Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

The annual Agrostemas, or, more correctly, *Viscarias*, are very pretty, free blooming and hardy annuals, making desirable beds and useful for cutting. The flowers are something like a single Pink, and are borne on long, slender stems.



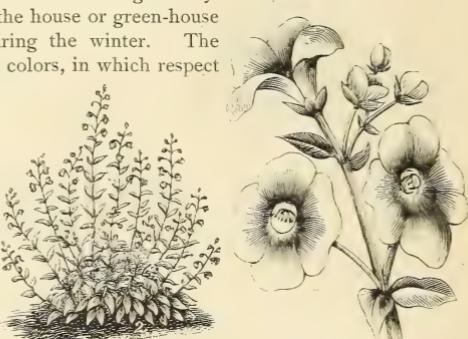
The plants are of a rather straggling habit, and produce abundance of flowers with but very little foliage, so that a single plant, or a few plants set widely apart, do not present a very pretty appearance; but when planted thickly in a bed, form a mass of color quite satisfactory, resembling a good bed of the bright colored Phlox Drummondii. This flower was introduced into England from Sicily more than a hundred years since, and is

still quite popular and common in English gardens, and is considered effective in producing a mass of bright color. We have had very good results in sowing this seed in the bed where it was intended to bloom, thinning out the plants but very little,

if any. We have been much pleased with it as a plant for edgings for beds of Gladiolus or other tall plants. Grows about twelve inches in height, and should be set about six inches apart.

ALONSOA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

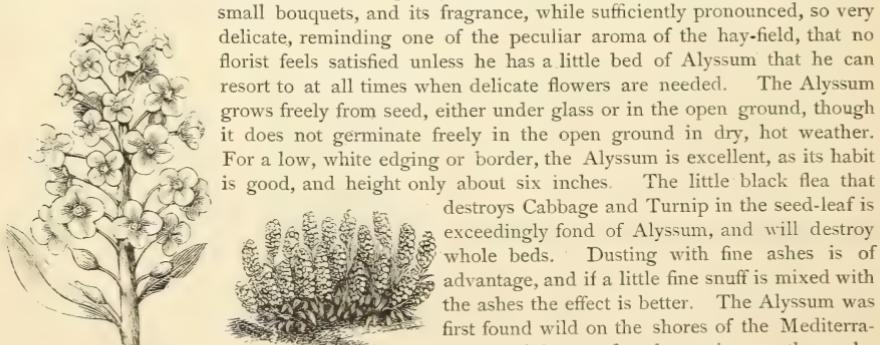
The Alonsoas are natives of Chili and Peru, and when first introduced into Europe were treated as green-house plants, but of late years have been generally cultivated as tender or half-hardy annuals. Young plants removed to the house or green-house in the autumn will continue to flower during the winter. The flowers are small, but of remarkably brilliant colors, in which respect they are excelled by very few of our richly colored flowers. We have succeeded best by sowing seed under glass and transplanting, in this latitude about the first of June, and as the plant is inclined to be hard-wooded, any young plants taken up and potted will assume a shrub-like form and continue to grow and flower for a long time. This flower has been cultivated for about fifty years, and the improvement since its introduction has not been marked.



ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

The Sweet Alyssum is one of those modest plants that everybody likes and every one must have. Its pretty little white flowers are so purely white, and so useful in making up all kinds of

small bouquets, and its fragrance, while sufficiently pronounced, so very delicate, reminding one of the peculiar aroma of the hay-field, that no florist feels satisfied unless he has a little bed of Alyssum that he can resort to at all times when delicate flowers are needed. The Alyssum grows freely from seed, either under glass or in the open ground, though it does not germinate freely in the open ground in dry, hot weather. For a low, white edging or border, the Alyssum is excellent, as its habit is good, and height only about six inches.



The little black flea that destroys Cabbage and Turnip in the seed-leaf is exceedingly fond of Alyssum, and will destroy whole beds. Dusting with fine ashes is of advantage, and if a little fine snuff is mixed with the ashes the effect is better. The Alyssum was first found wild on the shores of the Mediterranean, and is now found growing on the rocky



AMARANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

The Amaranthus embraces a large class of plants, and some of them so diversified in character that, to the casual observer, they hardly seem to belong to the same family. They are mainly, however, valuable for their ornamental foliage, the leaves of most varieties being highly colored, while in some the form as well as color is desirable. The present popularity of ornamental leaved plants for bedding out renders this class more than usually interesting. The great difference of habit makes it necessary to give engravings of the varieties, showing the more marked distinctions. The drooping flower shows *A. caudatus*, sometimes called Love Lies Bleeding, a rather coarse plant, yet graceful and excellent for autumn decoration, with racemes of flowers sometimes two to three feet in length. Another variety, Prince's Feather, has flowers nearly similar, but arranged in erect spikes. The smallest engraving represents *bicolor*, *tricolor* and several other sorts of about the same habit, though differing in color. The large engraving gives a very good representation of *salicifolius*, or the Fountain Plant, a free growing plant that sometimes reaches a height of five feet or more, and is a very pretty object in a suitable position. The Amaranthus are half-hardy plants, and use-

ful in many situations, as the back-ground of a flower bed, a bed on the lawn, or as an ornamental hedge. In a rich soil, where plants make a vigorous growth, the varieties with bright colors sometimes become dull. It is unfortunate that we cannot always rely on the color, no matter how fine the plants from which the seeds are derived, but success is most assured in a warm, dry season, and in a light or rather poor soil. The Amaranthus is a native of the East Indies, but has been in cultivation in Europe since the days of Queen ELIZABETH, and in America since its first settlement. The name is a favorite with poets, and means never-withering. The leaves of the species of Amaranthus are wholesome food, and many varieties are eaten in their native countries, like Spinach.

ANAGALLIS, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

The genus Anagallis is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers, for even our wild scarlet Pimpernel, or Poor Man's Weather Glass, is one of the prettiest of our small wild flowers. The improved garden varieties are very desirable for small beds, edgings, baskets, &c. The plants usually do not exceed six inches in height, and when set in a bed thickly, cover the ground with a constant profusion of rich flowers. The Anagallis has representatives among

the wild flowers of a large portion of the world, from some of which importations have been made to America and Europe, and the hybrids obtained by our florists exhibit great improvement. Sow under glass, if possible, and set the plants not more than six inches apart. The Anagallis is one of those honest, every-

day flowers that, while it will not astonish any one, cannot fail to meet the anticipations of every lover of flowers.





ANTIRRHINUM, (*Snapdragon*,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Antirrhinum, perhaps better known by its old and popular name, Snapdragon, is one of the very best of our Perennials, and one that always gives a good account of itself the first season, blooming abundantly all the first summer, even until after frost. Sometimes the plants suffer in winter, especially when permitted to exhaust themselves by excessive flowering, but they generally flower well the second season, and sometimes the third.

When it is desired to keep the plants for flowering the second or third season, never allow seed to form; and if one half the plant is cut down to near the surface of the ground about the middle of summer, new vigorous shoots will be produced for the next season's flowering.

They exhibit a fine variety of colors and are exceedingly brilliant. Sow either in the frame or garden, early in spring. Easily transplanted. Set six to nine inches apart. The Antirrhinum is easy to grow and sure to please, and we ask those who do not cultivate this flower to give it a trial.

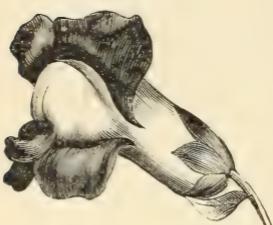
ARGEMONE, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

The Argemones are free blooming hardy annuals, with large flowers, resembling a single Poppy, while the leaves are armed with slender prickles, and very much resemble Thistle leaves, hence the Argemone is known almost every where as the Prickly Poppy. Natives of Mexico and Peru, and some of the species were introduced into Europe more than two hundred years since. The plants grow two feet in height and make a very good low screen or hedge, for which purpose set the plants about ten inches apart in the rows. The foliage is not only large and very pretty in form, but of a pleasant light green color, and it can be easily imagined that with its large, Poppy-like flowers a hedge of Argemone must be an interesting object. Very few summer hedges will look better. The engraving shows the flower less than one-half the natural size.

ASPERULA, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

Asperula aurea setosa is a profuse blooming hardy little annual from the Caucasian Mountains, and only introduced to cultivation a few years since. It is of dwarf habit, growing less than a foot in height, and bearing many clusters of small, light blue or lavender, sweet-scented flowers. This is one of the class of pretty, neat little flowers which some persons admire on account of their delicate beauty, and which many condemn as weedy and worthless, because they make no show in the garden. For making up in small bouquets the Asperula is all that can be desired. The engraving shows the habit of the plant as well as the size of the flower, and from this a pretty good idea may be obtained of the use to which it is adapted.

We design to be quite particular on this point, because many of our choicest little gems are evil spoken of, just because their friends do not give them a proper introduction.





ASTER, Nat. Ord. *Composita.*

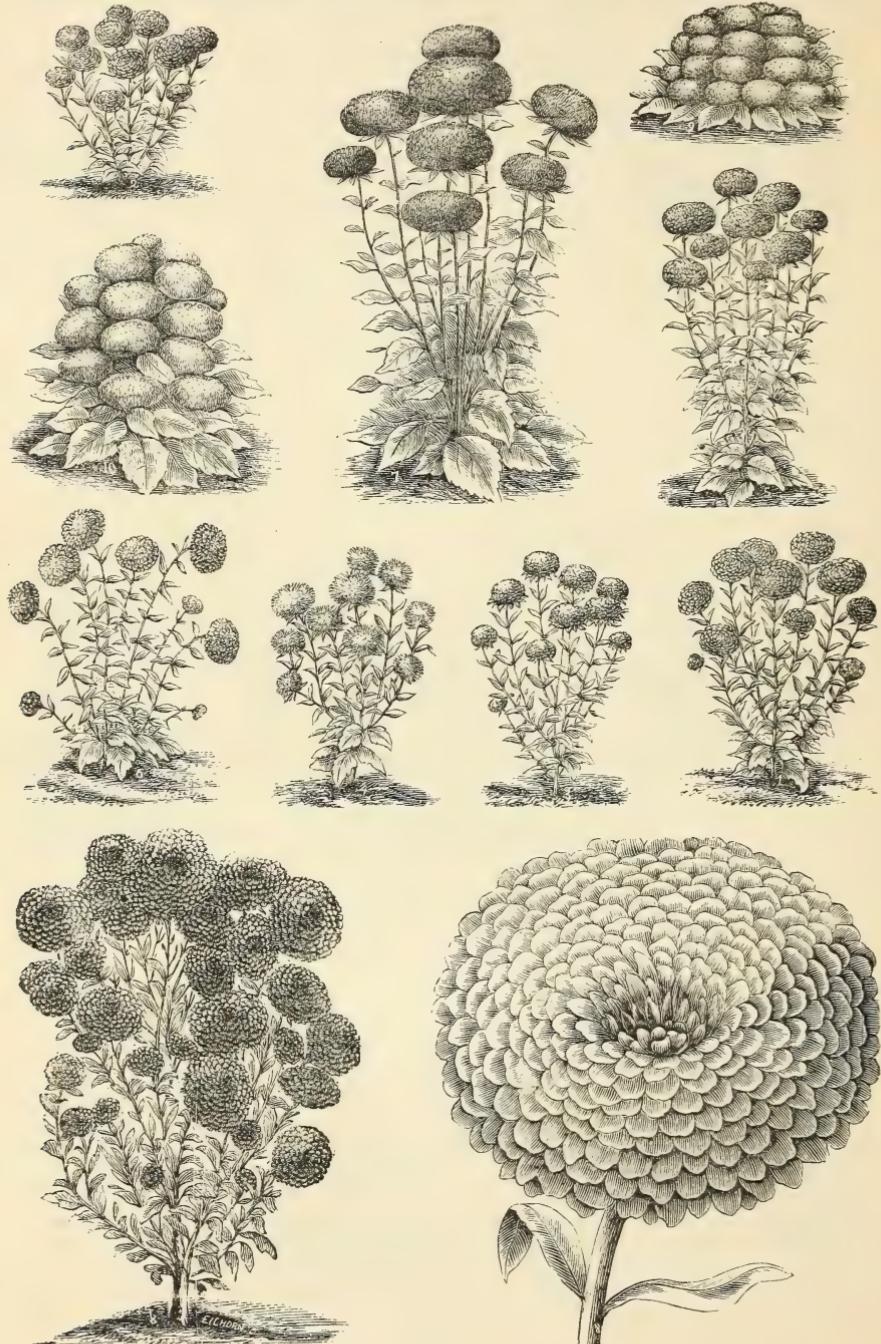
The Aster was popular when we had our little garden nearly half a century ago. We used to call it then CHINA ASTER, but those children who wished to be very nice would say *Reine Marguerite*, and would often get laughed at for preferring so hard a name, just because it was French.

The Aster was sent to France from China by a Missionary, and the English name means *China Star*, while the French is *Queen Daisy*. It was then a single, showy flower, bearing not much more resemblance to the Aster of to-day than the Mayweed does to the Dahlia. However, we thought it very pretty, and it afforded us a great deal of pleasure. We never see a poor single flower come up among the good ones, and we occasionally find such, but we are reminded of early days and childish friendships. We thought an engraving showing the character of the Aster as it was when imported might be interesting to our readers, and therefore give a small sketch.

The Aster now is a general favorite, and its popularity is on the increase. For an Autumn show of flowers, we were about to say, we have not its equal, but we are reminded that when we get enthusiastic over any of our special favorites, we are ready to say the same thing about a good many. Perhaps we can safely say that for an autumn display it has no successful rival among the Annuals. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, and mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial, and if extra fine flowers are needed for exhibition or any other purpose, a little liquid manure occasionally will give the most gratifying results. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or a seed-bed in the garden, but to obtain good flowers the Aster plant must be strong and "stocky." A plant that is what gardeners call "drawn" will never produce very fine flowers. A "drawn" plant is one that, by being crowded in the seed-bed, or some other cause, has become tall, slender and weak. The Aster transplants easily. Twelve inches apart is the proper distance for making a showy bed of the large varieties; the dwarf kinds may be set six inches or less. It is not best to have Asters flower too early in the season, and there need be no haste in starting seed in the spring, for the Aster, like the Dahlia, is essentially a Fall flower, and the flowers are always the largest and most perfect and enduring in the showy weather and cool, dewy nights of Autumn. The tall varieties with large flowers need a little support, or during storms of wind and rain they are often blown down and their beauty destroyed when in full blossom. Set a stake in the ground near the main stem, so that its top is only about two-thirds the height of the plant. Then fasten the main branches to this stake, not in the way too common, which is merely to pass a string around the whole plant, stake and all, thus injuring both foliage and flowers. The proper way is to attach several strings to the stake, so that they will not slip down, then pass each one around two or so of the main branches in a kind of loop or sling, so that the plant will retain its natural position, and may be swayed by the wind without receiving the least injury. We have endeavored to show how this is done in the accompanying engraving. Asters are so very dissimilar in habit,

ranging from the little dwarf, scarcely six inches in height, to the stately plant of more than three feet, and bearing flowers almost as large as a Peony, that a few words seem necessary to prevent persons purchasing what they do not desire. The smallest of the family is the little *Dwarf Bouquet*, represented in the engraving, fig. 9, which presents a bouquet of flowers about five or six inches in height, with scarcely a leaf. These are excellent for borders around beds. The *Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquets*, represented by engraving, fig. 10, make plants from ten to twelve inches in height. Next in height is the *New Schiller*, about fifteen inches, which we represent on this page. It will be seen to be of very peculiar habit, the leaves being almost entirely at the base of the plant, and drooping. Another class, like the *Imbrique Pompon* and *Chrysanthemum-flowered*, grow from eighteen inches to two feet in height, while the tallest class, represented by the *New Rose*, *Perfection*, and others, range from two to three feet.







BALSAM, (*Impatiens*,) Nat. Ord. *Balsaminaceæ*.



ALSAMINA, like the Aster, is one of the most beautiful and popular of our Annuals. Like that flower, too, it is an old favorite, and so much improved during the last quarter of a century, that it scarcely bears a resemblance to the old flower. We give an engraving of the *Balsam*, which many of our readers will recognize as the *Lady's Slipper* of other days; and though they formerly thought it handsome, and have a right to think so now, if they wish, yet



it must be acknowledged there is a great improvement in this flower, and that the poor, single blossom that they prize because associated with years and thoughts and friends of the past, is far inferior to the double, rose-like flower of to-day. Our climate is wonderfully adapted to the growth of the Balsam, and with a good, rich soil, and decent care, plants and flowers of the greatest excellence are produced.

In some parts of Europe the Balsam requires a great deal of nursing to secure good plants, almost hot-house treatment. No flower pays better for a little extra care, in the way of enriching the soil, a little guano water and the like. We have grown side branches of Balsam two inches in diameter at the base, two feet in length, and perfect wreaths of flowers. Sow in a frame or in a sheltered bed in the garden in the spring, as soon as the weather is rather warm. Transplant when the second leaves have made a little growth. Set the plants ten or twelve inches apart, and when the side branches appear, pinch off all but three or four, and pinch out the center shoot.

Those left will then grow strong, and the flowers will not be concealed by the foliage, as is the case when the plant is left unpruned. A very good way is to keep all the side shoots pinched off, leaving only the leading one. This will grow two or three feet in height, and be a perfect wreath of flowers. Treated in this way, they will bear close planting. Some people, however, prefer the Balsam unpruned, and we advise to try several plans. It is quite interesting to watch the effects of such treatment. The engravings show the effects of pruning. Fig. 1, Dwarf Balsam of natural growth; fig. 2, plant of natural growth; fig. 3, plant pruned to one branch; fig. 4, pruned to three branches; fig.

5, plant with five branches; fig. 6, flower natural size. The Extra Dwarf Balsams grow only about six inches in height, while the tall varieties often reach nearly three feet in a rich soil. With the choicest seed the Balsam occasionally in-



sists on giving only semi-double flowers, and no one can tell why. Old seed usually produces flowers more double than new seed. At least, this is the opinion of many.



BARTONIA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

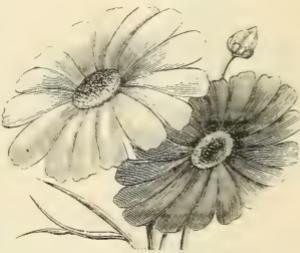
Bartonia aurea is a very showy, half-hardy annual. It is a native of California, and was found there nearly forty years ago by the unfortunate DOUGLAS, who discovered so many ornamental annuals in California and South America, which he introduced to European florists, and who finally sacrificed his life to

his botanical zeal by falling into a pit placed to entrap wild cattle, on the Sandwich Islands, while on a botanical excursion. The leaves are somewhat thistle-like in appearance, gray and downy. The flowers are double the size shown in the engraving, of a very bright, metallic yellow, and exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. It likes considerable moisture, and in a drouth the

young plants sometimes suffer. We saw it flowering beautifully, in June, on the mountain sides in the neighborhood of the Yosemite Valley, but not in large quantities. As it does not bear transplanting very well, we sow seed in the garden early, and in that way get good plants and flowers.

BRACHYCOME, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

The *Brachycome iberidifolia* is a daisy-like flower, found on the banks of the Swan River, in Australia, and sometimes called Swan River Daisy. It is an elegant little plant, growing only about eight inches in height, of a branching, compact habit, with deeply cut foliage and abundance of flowers, of the size and appearance of which our engraving will give a good idea, and bearing more resemblance to the *Cineraria*, perhaps, than any other flower. Colors blue and white, with a dark eye. For a bed or mass, set the plants six or eight inches apart. Neither this simple description nor the engraving will give the reader a sufficiently favorable idea of the pretty, daisy-like flowers, and the compact, rounded form of this beautiful plant, which is deserving of far more attention than it has ever received.

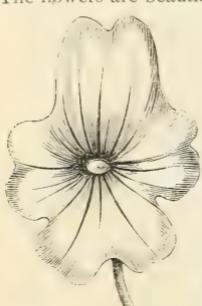


BROWALLIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Browallias are excellent, free flowering, half-hardy annuals, mostly from South America. The flowers are beautiful and delicate, the engraving showing the natural size. Seeds grow quite freely and the plant gives abundance of bloom. Plants about eighteen inches in height, and should be set a foot apart. This, though not a showy, is a very interesting class of flowers; in fact, they belong, like the

Clarkia, the *Nemophila*, and *Whitlavia*, to a modest, and therefore unappreciated, family, which we like much better than we usually say, because they are not showy enough to please everybody, and we do not like to be the cause of disappointment, even to unreasonable people. For several years past, however, the taste for the culture of the more delicate flowers has been rapidly improving, and instead of being scolded for over-praising some little favorite, it will be recollected, many readers have complained because we said so little when so much

could be spoken with truth. With this progress we are well pleased.





CACALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.



ACALIAS are pretty half-hardy annuals, with small, tassel-like flowers, and from the form of the flower, often called Flora's Paint Brush. The flowers are borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot or so in length. The appearance of the Cacalia in the bed is quite satisfactory, and for cutting these little flowers are always in request. There are two varieties, scarlet and orange. Sow seed under glass, and set the plants in the flowering bed about six inches apart. This little flower is a native of the East Indies. The principal merit of the flower is that it continues in bloom from early summer until late autumn, throwing up its tall

branching and tasseled flower stems, and furnishing flowers for cutting every day for months.

CALANDRINIA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

A very pretty genus of plants, with somewhat succulent stems and fleshy leaves, as might be expected, being of the Purslane family. The plants are more or less prostrate, some varieties as much so as the Portulaca. The best of the species are natives of South America. They endure heat and drouth like the Portulaca, and are peculiarly well adapted for rock work, mounds, &c. Flowers large, abundant and continuous through the summer. The engraving shows the flower about one-third the natural size of most of the varieties. It is best to treat the Calandrinia as a half-hardy annual, and sow under glass, but very good success may be had by sowing in the open ground, especially in a light, sandy soil.



CALENDULA, (Marigold,) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Calendula is the old and well known Marigold family which every one knows, but may not recognize by this name. The name was given because some of the species were supposed to

be in flower every month of the Calendar. The *C. officinalis* is the old Pot Marigold, which, according to the old belief, possessed wonderful medical virtues, and as a pot herb had great merit, and which now some Englishmen think gives a delicious flavor to a leg of mutton. The English name is a corruption of Mary's gold, on

account of the value of this plant as a pot herb to English cottagers' wives. The single varieties are not much cultivated, but the double are still popular.



CALLIOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

The genus Calliopsis embraces a very useful and brilliant class of hardy annuals. The plants are tall, usually two or three feet in height, and though of slender habit are of vigorous growth. The flowers embrace every shade of yellow, orange and rich, reddish brown, verging to red or crimson. Some varieties are finely marked. The flowers on slender foot stalks, and very abundant, so that when sown in groups, which is the best method, the effect of the waving flowers is very fine. Our engraving shows one of the varieties with a beautiful eye, and the real English of the Greek word Calliopsis is "Beautiful Eye." Seed may be sown in the open ground or under glass.

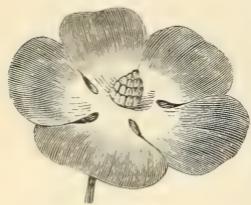




CALLIRHOE, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

A species of Mallow-like plants, natives of America, with large, purplish flowers, about twice the size of the engraving, and showing a white center, which gives the flower a very beautiful appearance. They are five-petaled, and about two inches across. The filaments of the stamens are united in a columnar tube, which

bears a tuft of many stamens at the end. Height of plant about two feet, though there is a dwarf variety, growing only about one-half this height. Seeds under favorable circumstances will grow freely in the open ground. Thin out the plants so that they will be about a foot apart. The Callirhoe commences to flower when only about six inches high, and gives abundance of its pretty flowers through the summer until frost.



CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

The Campanulas are a large genus, embracing a great many beautiful and popular Perennials, like the Campanula Medium, or Canterbury Bell, which we shall describe in the department devoted to flowers that bloom the second season. In the *Campanulaceæ* there are supposed to be over two hundred species, and natives of the colder portions of America, Asia and Europe, and scarcely any found in warm countries. The famed Blue Bells of Scotland, (the Hare-bell of America,) is the best known species. There are quite a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy, and free bloomers. Seed may be sown in the open ground or under glass. In the flowering bed plants should be five or six inches apart, so as to form a mass and entirely cover the soil. The flowers of the annual varieties are small compared with the perennials, and the prevailing colors white, blue and rose. They are simple, neat little flowers, not very desirable as single plants, but quite effective in masses.



CANNA, Nat. Ord. *Marantaceæ*.

The Cannas are stately plants, with broad green, highly ornamental leaves, giving to our Northern gardens a tropical appearance, exceedingly pleasant. Although the Canna looks well when grown singly, yet we must look for the most desirable effects when grown in clumps or groups, or when to the Canna is devoted a whole bed on some portion of the lawn. There are several varieties, the leaves of some being entirely green, while in others the leaf-stem, midrib and veins are red. Some kinds also grow three or four feet in height, while others are of a somewhat dwarfish habit, being only about two feet. The Canna is also very useful, when grown in pots, for indoor decorations, such as halls, porches, etc. The Canna makes good large plants from seed the first season after planting only under favorable circumstances, so that those who depend upon seeds for their show of plants for the summer, should encourage growth in every possible way, therefore, soak the seeds in hot water for several hours before planting. In a cold climate, seed must be sown under glass, and indeed it is well to grow the plants in pots, so as to get them of good size before the weather is warm enough to turn them into the garden, for unless the plants are strong when set out they will not produce much effect the first year. Many of my customers on the rich soils of the Southwest succeed admirably with the Cannas, not only making a fine show the first summer, but plants of enormous size. In ordinary places, where there is no convenience for hot-bed, potting, &c., it is well to purchase roots, which can be obtained of good size in the spring. In the autumn take up the roots and keep them in the cellar in sand, to be planted again the following spring. The flowers are pretty but not showy.





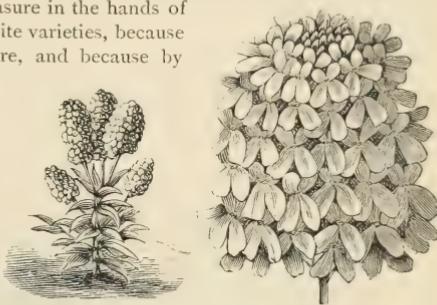
CANDYTUFT, (*Iberis*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

The Candytuft is an old, popular, hardy annual that every one at all conversant with flowers is acquainted with. It is the same flower now that it was two hundred years ago, the improvement in its character being very slight.

Although the Candytuft grows so freely that it is not considered necessary to give it any particular care, yet it appreciates a little extra culture, as those who take a plant or two for extra good treatment will be fully aware after

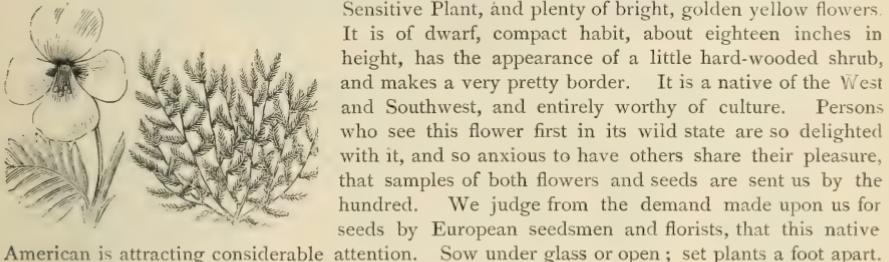


the trial. A little manure water occasionally, with a thorough softening of the soil around the plant, and a thinning out of the too numerous clusters of buds, will produce heads of flowers three inches across. The Candytufts are a treasure in the hands of the florist for bouquet making, especially the white varieties, because the flowers are so small and the white so pure, and because by sowing a little patch occasionally flowers can be had at any time, winter or summer. Several times, crimson, carmine and other bright colored Candytufts have been announced among the Novelties, but until this summer we never found any better than the old purple, or much different. We now have a good bright rose, which is a most valuable acquisition. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom, either in the fall or as early in the spring as possible. The general form of the Crimson, Purple, Lilac etc., is shown in the engraving; also the Rocket, which bears its flowers in spikes.



CASSIA, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.

Cassia chamaecrista is a very good annual indeed, with pretty, light green foliage, like the Sensitive Plant, and plenty of bright, golden yellow flowers.



It is of dwarf, compact habit, about eighteen inches in height, has the appearance of a little hard-wooded shrub, and makes a very pretty border. It is a native of the West and Southwest, and entirely worthy of culture. Persons who see this flower first in its wild state are so delighted with it, and so anxious to have others share their pleasure, that samples of both flowers and seeds are sent us by the hundred. We judge from the demand made upon us for seeds by European seedsmen and florists, that this native

American is attracting considerable attention. Sow under glass or open; set plants a foot apart.

CATCHFLY, (*Silene*,) Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

There are a great many Silenes with small flowers and not very great beauty. The prettiest of all is *S. Armeria*, and generally known as Lobel's Catchfly, named after LOBEL a distinguished old botanist of Flanders. Nearly all the species of this genus have a viscid moisture on their stalks, in which it is said flies are sometimes entrapped, therefore the Catchfly part of the name. The Silene Armeria is a free flowering hardy annual, growing over a foot in height, with small flowers, red, white or rose.



Set plants six inches apart so as to form a clump.



CELOSIA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

The Celosias are interesting and singular annuals, and when well grown, from seed of good quality, never fail to please the grower and attract the attention of his friends. In Europe they

are grown in pots for floral exhibitions and also for table decorations, but in most parts of America they grow so freely in the open ground that this treatment is not necessary to form most superb plants, though for exhibition purposes extra good plants in pots would be very convenient and useful. There are two desirable forms of the Celosia, the Cockscomb and the Feathery, the former being the most curious and far the most popular. When true, the latter forms a feathery head that is very pretty, but it is not always reliable, and we have discarded all but one or two varieties of this form that usually come good and true. Of the old-fashioned Cockscomb, represented by the small engraving in the center, seed can now be obtained of excellent quality, that with good culture, in a rich soil, will give heads from six inches to a foot across, and some who read this article will, no doubt, be ready to say they have grown them nearly twice this size, for in the rich soils of the West, and with comparatively good culture, they make combs of wonderful size. Four years ago we obtained a new Cockscomb from Japan, which we named the *Vick's Japan Cockscomb*, and which far excels every other variety in the brilliancy of its color and

the beauty of its comb. We kept it on our own grounds on trial for two years, and was so charmed with its great beauty as well as its distinctness of character that in 1873 we offered the

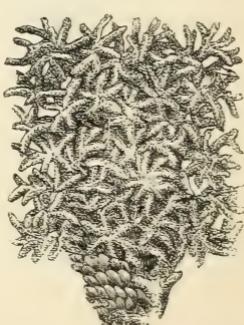
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seed for sale. It not only sustains its original character, but seems to like the American climate and soil. Last summer it was more brilliant than ever before. The usual form of the plant is shown

in the first engraving at the left, while the cut on the right exhibits the usual form of the combs, with a bright scarlet edging ruffled like the most delicate lace. In many specimens the comb is so nicely cut as to resemble the finest coral both in form and color, and this appearance we have endeavored to show in the lower engraving at the right. Some of the side branches also assume

this square instead of the comb form. Occasionally a plant has the form of the lower engraving at the left, being a mass of combs with scarcely a leaf. The branches from the roots to the smallest leaf-veins are scarlet or crimson. It flowers earlier than the old varieties and keeps in bloom until frost. The seed germinates readily in the hot-bed, and will bear plenty of bottom heat, but needs abundance of air. The form of the feathered Celosia is shown by a drawing of a branch, found at the right of the central engraving.

A spike of *Celosia spicata rosea* may also be seen at the left. These spikes are pinkish, three or four inches long, and nearly an inch in diameter, and may be cut and dried like an Everlasting, retaining both form and color nearly as well as the *Helichrysums*. This flower is known in some locations as the Lady's Finger.





CENTAUREA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Centaureas are a very large family, and some of the members bring no very great credit to the household, many English farmers think when they see the Blue Bottles among the Wheat, and the Knapweed in the pastures. It is, of course, a little flattering to our national pride to be able to say that the handsomest and best of the tribe are Americans. Some English Botanists, we



know, think that one bad fellow emigrated from America, naturalized, and took up his abode in England, but we have never acknowledged the truth of this charge, and do not design to do so without better proof. The Centaureas are perfectly hardy, and some of the best varieties are really fine. *C. Americana*, is sometimes called Basket Flower, because the calyx has the appearance of a basket filled and overflowing with the

hair-like petals. We have endeavored to show the appearance of this flower in the engraving.

CENTRANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*.

There are several varieties of perennial Centranthus, differing not very materially from the Valerians, that is, for the purposes of the florist. *C. macrocephalon* is a very pretty annual species, for which we are indebted to Spain. It has a light green, hollow, almost transparent stem, delicate branches, with light, glaucous leaves. The flowers are small and borne in clusters, as shown in the engraving, and for a pretty bed or mass of delicate flowers, or for a little reserve for cutting, we may search a long time before we find anything to surpass the little Centranthus. The word *macrocephalon* means long-tubed, and as will be seen by the engraving, these flowers have long, slender tubes. We have had no difficulty in getting a good growth from the seed, either in the open ground or under glass.



CHAMÆPEUCE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Chamæpeuce is a very singular and rather elegant Thistle-like plant, with the prettiest variegated leaves and the sharpest spines imaginable. It is perennial, living several years, but not blooming until the second year, though this is of very little consequence, as the beauty is in the foliage and not the flowers. It is perfectly hardy in this section, the self-sown seed having produced plants on our grounds for several years. It is much used in some parts of the world for decorative purposes, a good plant in a pot, looking quite as well as a young Century Plant or any thing of this character.



CLEOME, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceæ*.

The Cleomes are very good half-hardy annuals, obtained, we believe, first from South America, and now pretty generally cultivated. At first it was thought to be a green-house annual, but latterly has been classed with the half-hardy annuals in England, and in America it does exceedingly well, flourishing in our hottest, driest seasons. The Cleomes have very singular flowers, as will be seen by the engraving, the stamens looking like spider's legs. The Cleome is a plant well worthy of culture. Growth about eighteen inches, and plants should be set about a foot apart. Start the seed under glass, or in a warm sandy soil.





CLARKIA, Nat. Ord. *Onagraceæ*.

When once in the County of Essex, in England, wandering about in search of flowers and their intelligent cultivators, we neared an old-fashioned village, called St. Osyth, and in its neighborhood we saw immense fields ablaze with bright colors, acres each of pink, red, white, purple, lilac, and which a closer view proved to be masses of Clarkia, being grown for the seed. Wherever a mass of bright colors is desired, the Clarkia is the most effective annual in the hands of the English florist. It



suffers with us in hot dry weather. Seed sown in autumn will give good early spring flowers.

COLLINSIA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Collinsia is a very pretty, free blooming, hardy annual, that we always liked, but never so well as since we saw it growing wild in California, and which we mistook when at a distance for some new species of Lupin.

The marbled, or many-colored, flowers are in whorls of five or six blossoms, and three or more of these whorls on each flower stem. The upper lip of the flower is white or pale lilac, and the lower one dark purple. About eighteen inches in height. We have had very good success with fall planted seeds in a dry soil, but would hardly like to advise this plan generally.



CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Every one knows the Convolvulus major, the old and loved Morning Glory, which will be found described among the Climbing Plants, but all are not conversant with the Dwarf Convolvulus, *C. minor*. It is a dwarfish plant, of a

trailing habit, each plant covering a circle perhaps two feet in diameter, or more. The flowers are about two-thirds the size of those of the Morning Glory, and a bed of the Dwarf Convolvulus forms beautiful mass; and were it not that the flowers are closed during the latter part of the day, the same as Convolvulus major,

few plants would give more satisfaction. The engraving shows the flower one-half natural size.

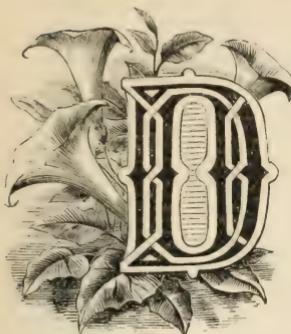
CREPIS, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Crepis are pretty plants that almost every one would like in a large collection, but which we would not recommend to those who cultivate but few flowers, except once for trial or acquaintance. There is great pleasure in forming a personal acquaintance with strange flowers by culture, just as much as in traveling among new scenes in strange lands; at least, so we think. There are several varieties of the Crepis, yellow, purple, pink and white, all hardy annuals, about one foot in height, and bearing delicate, pretty flowers. The engraving shows the full size of the flower. Plants should be about eight or ten inches apart. Seed will germinate if sown in the open ground, but we generally put a pinch or two in the hot-bed.





DATURA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.



DATURA is a large, strong-growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers, the best varieties bearing blooms six inches in length, mostly white, and sometimes tinted with a delicate blue. No one ever flowered a good Datura for the first time who was not a good deal more than pleased, and no one ever had a blooming plant in his garden that did not receive a large share of the attention and admiration of visitors. This is due very largely to its great size and purity of color. There are several double varieties, in fact, the Datura seems to double in almost every style, but we prefer the single kind. The roots of one variety, *Wrightii*,



will usually endure the winter and flower for several seasons, but any of the roots can be preserved in a cellar, like Dahlia roots. Plants two feet in height; set plants two feet apart.

DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The Delphiniums are beautiful, free blooming, popular plants, and generally known as *Larkspurs* on account of the peculiar formation of the flower, which has a fancied resemblance to the spur of that favorite European song-bird, the Lark. There are several very desirable Perennials, which will be found described in the proper department, and also quite a number of annuals, all hardy and good. The Larkspurs prefer a cool soil and season, plenty of moisture, and a little shade will do no injury. Sow the seeds in the autumn, or very early in the spring, so as to have the benefit of cool, early, showery weather. Among the annuals, the Rocket varieties are perhaps the



favorites. They send up a tall spike, as shown in the engraving, which gives the name, and a bed of these varieties is truly gorgeous. The appearance of a good double flower is shown in the small engraving.

There are several varie-



ties that make rather large, branching plants, and as these have abundance of flowers on strong stems, are especially desirable for cutting. A somewhat new variety, called *Candelabrum*, is shown in the engraving. The branching varieties grow about two feet in height, and should be planted about eighteen inches apart. The Rockets should be set in rows five or six inches apart. Sow the seed where the plants are to bloom. Larkspurs continue in flower only a short time.

DIDISCUS, Nat. Ord. *Apiaceæ*.

The Didiscus *cœruleus* is a truly handsome Australian plant, about two feet in height, with numerous umbels of sky blue flowers. The appearance of both plant and flower we have endeav-

ored to show in the engraving. While, like others we have before described, we do not think this flower will ever become generally cultivated, yet it is too pretty to be omitted from our list. If seeds are sown and plants well forwarded in the hot-bed, bloom may be expected about the first of July; but if in the open ground, not

until the latter part of the month. It is better, if possible, to sow under glass.





DIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

A splendid genus of the most beautiful perennials grown. The *Sweet William*, (*Dianthus barbatus*), the Carnation and Picotee, (*D. caryophyllus*), and the Garden Pink, (*D. hortensis*),



belong to this genus; but, as they do not flower until the second season, will be described in the proper place. The species known as *D. Chinensis*, embracing the old Chinese Pink, very much improved of late years, and the new and superb varieties from Japan, known as *D. Hedwigii* and *laciniatus*, are among the most brilliant and useful of our garden flowers. The last two run into many varieties, the result of hybridization, with flowers of monstrous size and varied and rich in coloring. Plants of the tall growing sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height, while the dwarf kinds make handsome low, compact bushes, excellent for the garden and unsurpassed for pots. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in a seed-bed. Easily transplanted. Set the plants from six to twelve inches apart, according to varieties—the dwarf sorts only about six inches. The Dianthus flowers freely during the whole summer. If the flowering is checked by pruning, so as to keep the plants vigorous, they will usually survive the winter well, and make most beautiful plants the second season, even much

better than the first. If allowed to flower too freely, they are sometimes so weakened as to be unable to bear the winter without suffering great injury, if they escape destruction. Seed sown late in the spring will produce strong young plants for the second season's flowering. The Dwarf sorts especially, and, in fact, all kinds, make very good house plants, if not kept too warm. In this family there has been very great improvement in the past few years, so that now flowers grown from seeds of the common China Pink are far superior to anything known among the China or Japan Pinks ten years ago. The engraving shows a flower of a good double Pink, of natural size. The single varieties are so brilliant in color that they are prized by some persons even more than the double sorts, and for beautiful markings and rich coloring few flowers equal the single Japan and China Pinks.

DOUBLE DAISY, (*Bellis*), Nat. Ord. Composite.

Every one knows and loves the Daisy. It has been the favorite flower of the poets from CHAUCER down. Even the Daisy of the field is beautiful and poetical. The cultivated double kinds are so good, and their merits so well known, that they need neither description nor praise at our hands. Unfortunately our climate is too dry for the perfection of the Daisy, and it is only in early spring or in favored locations, or where water is freely used, that we can see the Daisy in its prime. Plenty of water and shade, however, will do the work. Plants of good sorts can usually be procured, but seed sown either in the hot-bed or open ground will produce plants that will give a few late flowers the first season. A portion coming from seed will always be single, and these can be removed. The plants should be about six inches apart when set, so that when in perfection they will about cover the ground. For a single line or border, the Daisy is unsurpassed. Plants do not always bear a Northern winter without injury, and sometimes suffer in dry seasons. A cold-frame in winter, and a cool North border in summer, will insure success.





ERYSIMUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

ERYSIMUMS are very good and perfectly hardy annuals, of the Mustard family. They form fair looking plants about eighteen inches in height, with clusters of yellow or orange, fragrant flowers, and plant and blossom resemble the single Wallflower, though both flowers and clusters are smaller. Late in the season the Erysimum is very desirable for cutting, and although not a flower that we would select as one of the best six, yet it is one we would not like to dispense with and also one that improves with acquaintance. Some time when you need flowers for loose bouquets or decorations, try the Erysimum.

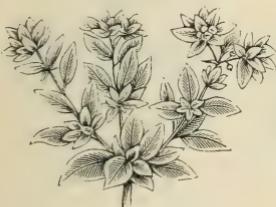
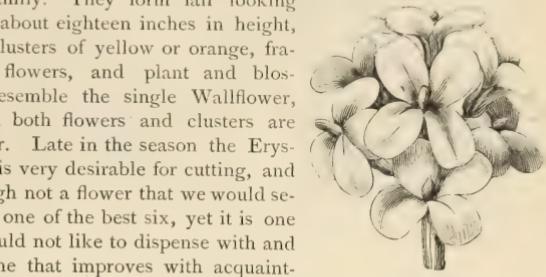
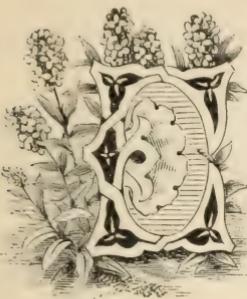
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, (California Poppy,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.
The Eschscholtzias are the most showy of our yellow-flowered annuals. This we well knew, but the exceeding brilliance of these flowers when grown in masses we did not realize until we saw thousands of acres in their native home, California, shining like seas of molten gold. The plant is of low growth, the tallest varieties being less than a foot in height, while the dwarf kinds are not more than six inches. The leaves are finely cut, and glaucous green in color. There are now several distinct varieties, white, yellow, orange, &c., but the old yellow, known as the California Poppy, is quite equal to the best. Seed may be sown in the garden where plants are to flower.

EUPHORBIA, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

The Euphorbia marginata is a pretty annual, making a plant nearly two feet in height and having the appearance of a shrub or miniature tree. The largest of the leaves are nearly two inches in length, growing smaller as they near the tops of the branches. The leaves are very pretty light green, surrounded by a margin of clear, snowy white, on the large leaves merely a line, becoming wider as the leaves get smaller, until the smallest are nearly or quite pure white, as are also the flower bracts. It grows abundantly west of the Mississippi, and is called Snow on the Mountains, and we thought this a very appropriate name, as we noticed it growing upon the plains, within sight of the snow-fringed mountains. For a bed of ornamental-leaved plants few things we are acquainted with will give more satisfaction.

EUTOCA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

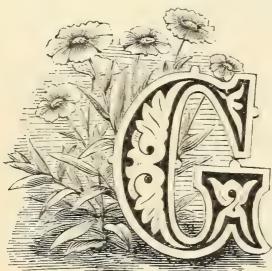
The Eutocas are another pretty class of California annuals, all having blue flowers, though of different shades. They are coarse growing plants, but the flowers of the dark colored sorts are intensely blue. They do best in a warm sandy soil, at least give more flowers in proportion to their foliage than if in a rich strong soil. The Eutocas are very desirable for cutting, because a flowering branch when placed in water will keep in bloom for many days. It seems almost strange that we are indebted to California for so many of our nice annuals. The lover of flowers, and particularly if acquainted with annuals, in traveling in California finds it hard to persuade himself that he is not in a cultivated garden, and often we found ourselves unconsciously looking for the house, the host, and the gardener.





FENZLIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

ENZLIA DIANTHIFLORA is a very neat little plant, bearing a perfect mass of small flowers. In fact both plant and flower are miniature in size. The flowers are rosy tinted, with a yellow throat, surrounded by dark colored spots. This little plant is a native of California, and we think must grow up among the mountains or in the shady canyons, for it seems to require both shade and moisture, and suffers materially in the garden in a hot dry season. It is very desirable for pots or baskets, or for window or conservatory decoration, forming a globular mass of flowers, four inches in diameter, and constantly in flower.



half-hardy annuals; bear transplanting well, and should be set from twelve to eighteen inches apart.

GILIA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

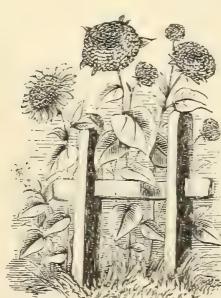
Gilias are free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing from six to ten inches in height, with clusters of small, delicate, yet bright, lively flowers, that make very pretty little masses or clumps, but do not look well in very large beds or masses.

The Gilias, like so many of our fine annuals, are natives of California, and were discovered and introduced into Europe about forty years since. Plants of most of the varieties flower very early, often in the seed bed, and almost as soon as out of the seed-leaf. The flowers are small, borne in panicles, and desirable for cutting. Quite hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground, but if transplanted should be removed when small.



HELIANTHUS, (Sunflower,) Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

ELIANTHUS is the well known old fashioned Sunflower; coarse, tall plants, from four to eight feet in height, with bright yellow flowers. The best double varieties produce a very good effect among shrubbery, and when used as screens, etc. The Sunflower is a native of Peru, and in old times was regarded with some reverence as a flower sacred to the sun, and was worn by the virgins of the sun at the great festivals of the Incas. It is no doubt the flower alluded to by Ovid, when he represented Clytia as pining to death for love of Apollo and being changed by the pitying god into a flower which turned to the sun. The Sunflower is hardy and annually reproduces itself from self-sown seed. Many are now turning their attention to the growth of the Sunflower for the production of oil, and as food for poultry, and Prof. MAURY published a series of articles endeavoring to prove that for the destruction of malaria in swampy districts it was invaluable, we have no doubt equaling the *Eucalyptus*.





HUNNEMANNIA, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

Hunnemannia fumariæfolia is a beautiful herbaceous perennial, from Mexico, but one, we regret, not hardy in Northern latitudes. Fortunately, however, the plant makes a rapid growth, arrives at maturity and flowers the first season.

We, at the North, therefore, can treat the Hunnemannia as an annual, and by sowing the seed every spring enjoy its beauty as well as those who are blessed with a more favorable climate. The plant makes a growth of about two feet; the flowers are bright yellow and tulip-

formed. We are always pleased with this flower, and can, therefore, recommend its culture.

KAULFUSSIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

AULFUSSIAS are pretty, little, free flowering, hardy annuals, having the appearance of single Asters, but the ray florets curl back in a very curious way, after the flower has been expanded a short time. The plants make a low growth, only being about six inches in height, and would be excellent for bedding, only that they make their growth early in the season, and bloom and ripen their seed long before we are prepared to dispense with any bedding plant that has been enlisted in the work of ornamenting our lawns or gardens. There are many,



however, who, despite this fault, are very much attached to the pretty little Kaulfussia. The colors of all the varieties are good, and of some very intense.

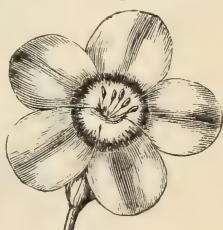
LEPTOSIPHON, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

EPTOSIPHONS are low, pretty, hardy, California annuals, growing less than six inches in height, and bearing clusters of delicate little flowers. Like many other California annuals, they do not seem to bear our hot dry summers very well, but do not suffer by either wet or cold. They are so perfectly hardy that we have always succeeded by sowing seed late in the autumn or at the earliest

possible moment in the spring, as we have advised for Clarkia. This course produces early spring flowers in abundance. A border on the north side of a fence or building suits them exactly.

LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*.

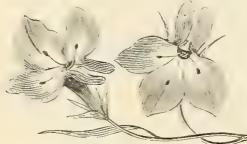
Linum grandiflorum rubrum is a very fine half-hardy annual, with beautiful, bright crimson flowers that continue all through the summer. The habit of the plant is neat and slender, like all the Flax family, and it grows to eighteen inches or more in height. When planted a foot apart, this Flax makes a very good bed. We have endeavored to show, in the engraving, the habit of the plant, and also the appearance of the flower, which is of a brilliant scarlet color, and about the size shown in the engraving. Seeds germinate best in the hot-bed, but will do pretty well if sown in the garden in a light soil. Perennial varieties will be found described in the proper department.





LOBELIA, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*.

Lobelias are a class of plants of great beauty and remarkably useful to the gardener, being adapted to a great variety of ornamental purposes. Some of the Lobelias are strong, hardy perennials, like our Cardinal Flower.



The annual varieties are mostly of a trailing habit, bearing immense numbers of small flowers, and are particularly adapted to baskets, vases, etc., where drooping plants look so graceful; they are also freely used as edgings for beds of ornamental-leaved and other bedding plants. A few varieties form compact, almost globular, little plants, and one of these we have shown in the engraving. This style is superb for edgings of beds, pots, and like purposes, which the habit will suggest to the thoughtful florist.

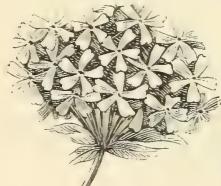
LUPINUS, (*Lupine*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

The Lupins are a well-known genus of very conspicuous plants, and there are very few people that are not acquainted with some of the varieties. We have cultivated the Lupin for a couple of scores of years, have seen it in the best gardens of Europe, and yet we never realized its wealth of beauty until we met it in its California home. Here we saw the little, dwarf Lupin, scarcely six inches in height with its pretty, miniature flowers, and the mammoth plant full six feet, with flowering stems stretching themselves out like giant arms. Here we saw the white, the yellow, the blue, the variegated,—Lupins of every hue. We returned with greater love than ever for this old-fashioned flower. All the Lupins are hardy, and seed can be sown in the open ground. The Lupin has a tap root and does not transplant well.



LYCHNIS, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

The Lychnis family are mostly perennials, but flower the first season under good treatment, and endure the winter unusually well. Some, like *L. Chalcedonica*, are old friends, but of late



years florists have greatly improved this flower, and the better varieties now give flowers as large as Japan Pinks, and of a great variety of colors, such as rose, red, and white. To obtain good flowers the first sum-

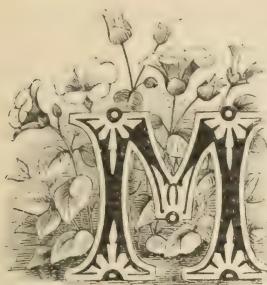


mer, seeds should be started under glass and transplanted as early as the weather will permit. The taller varieties are excellent for planting among shrubbery. A piece of shrubbery looks quite sombre a great part of the season, and the sooner we learn to light up our shrubberies with tall, bright flowers, the better. The engraving on the right shows one of the improved, large varieties, *Haageana*; at the left, *Chalcedonica*, both less than half natural size.





MALOPE, Nat. Ord. Malvaceæ.

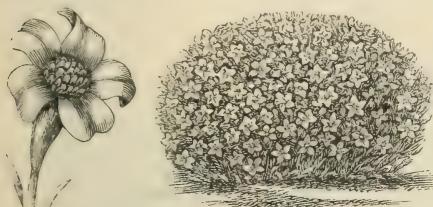


ALOPE differs from the Mallow, botanically, principally in the shape of the capsules, and their arrangement, but to the florist the principal difference is in the superior size and beauty of the Malope flower. The only varieties we would recommend for culture are *M. grandiflora*, a bright purplish flower, more than three inches across and *M. grandiflora alba*, pure white, and about two inches. The Malope is a strong growing plant, three feet in height. Seed may be sown under glass, and then

plants will bloom very early; or in the open ground, with a later, but quite as strong a growth.

MARIGOLD, (Tagetes,) Nat. Ord. Compositeæ.

Marigold, or Tagetes, as the French and African Marigolds are called, are so well known that no general description will be necessary, as they have been cultivated for more than two hundred



years. The French Marigold, no doubt, came from Peru, or some part of South America, while the name of the African indicates its true origin. Both are tall, coarse plants, the African being the more robust, often reaching more than two feet in height. The flowers large, some being four inches across, double, in color yellow, orange, and brown. There are several dwarf varieties, growing only from

six inches to a foot in height. A comparatively new variety, *signata pumila*, makes a beautiful plant, almost a perfect ball, a foot or more in diameter, and covered with hundreds of single yellow flowers, as shown in the engraving. The leaves are finely cut, almost fern-like, and the plant continues to increase in beauty until frost.

MARTYNIA, Nat. Ord. Pedaliaceæ.

The Martynias are coarse, robust, hardy annuals, of a spreading habit, requiring at least three feet of space to perfect their growth. They are natives of Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, and farther South. The engraving gives a front view of the flower, which is tubular, and about an inch in length. The colors are yellow, white and purple, and one variety, *formosa*, is sweetly fragrant. The seed-pods are very curiously formed, as will be seen by the little engraving, and they grow six inches or more in length; the variety called *proboscidea* having the largest pods, and these, when about two-thirds grown and quite tender, are much prized for pickles.

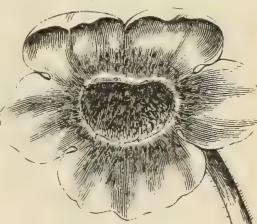
MEDICAGO, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ.

There are several varieties of Medicago more or less cultivated for their curious seed-pods.



These we have never thought worthy of description in the GUIDE, as the flowers are by no means beautiful; yet there is considerable demand for the seed-pods by those who use them for the manufacture of rustic picture frames, and other rustic work. We, therefore, give engravings of two of the best, one called

Snail, and the other, Bee-hive, or Hedge-hog; of the appropriateness of these names we leave our readers to judge.





MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Ficoideæ*.

The Mesembryanthemums are pretty, half hardy annuals, with delicate, succulent, almost transparent leaves and branches. The two most popular varieties in America are those commonly known as Ice-plant and Dew-plant. Both are excellent for baskets, vases, pots, etc., the Ice-plant having thick, fleshy leaves and stems, covered with little shining globules, which it will take some investigation to convince the spectator are not "truly ice." The flowers are small, white, and unimportant. The Dew-plant has a smooth, light green, pretty, dewy-looking leaf, a graceful slender, habit, and a very pretty pink flower. Both are drooping plants, and therefore, with their pretty foliage, peculiarly adapted to basket and vase work. The increased attention given to these graceful decorations has made the Mesembryanthemums and other plants adapted to this work very popular. The culture of plants with pretty ornamental foliage that can be grown from the seed early in the spring so as to produce a good effect during the season, should be encouraged, as it places very large resources in the hands of the gardener at a mere trifling cost.

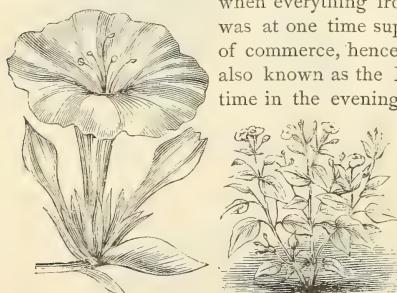
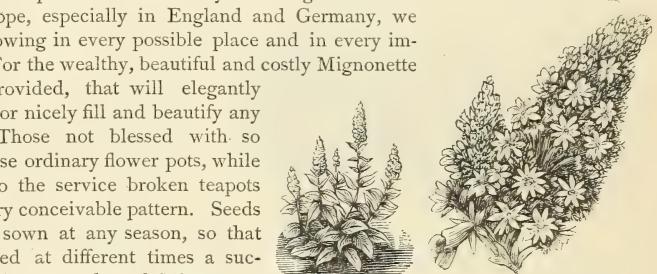
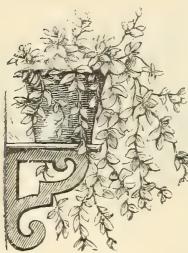
MIGNONETTE, (Reseda,) Nat. Ord. *Resedaceæ*.

We need not describe the Sweet Mignonette, that every one knows and everybody loves, and yet very few cultivate, compared with the many who might thus show their love for this sweet little flower. In Europe, especially in England and Germany, we noticed Mignonette growing in every possible place and in every imaginable receptacle. For the wealthy, beautiful and costly Mignonette pots and boxes are provided, that will elegantly adorn the window sill, or nicely fill and beautify any niche or bracket. Those not blessed with so much of earthly good use ordinary flower pots, while the children press into the service broken teapots and old crockery of every conceivable pattern. Seeds of Mignonette can be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured, and Mignonette adorn the button hole and perfume the house at all times. The florists of Europe have introduced several new varieties of Mignonette among their novelties, claiming for them much superiority over our old and well loved Sweet Mignonette; but these claims, we have always found, on trial, to have but little foundation in truth. The *New White*, with a larger flower and more robust growth, and a little whiter in color, is the only new kind of merit.

MIRABILIS, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*.

Mirabilis Jalapa is the well known Marvel of Peru, a native, we believe, of South America, and also of the West Indies, and first found in Peru, soon after the discovery of the country, when everything from that strange land was considered marvelous. It was at one time supposed that the root of this plant furnished the Jalap of commerce, hence the name, but this was found to be untrue. It is also known as the Four-o'clock, because its flowers expand about that time in the evening and fade the next morning. By the French it is called Belle of the Night. It is really a good plant, about two feet in height, well branched, with bright foliage, fragrant flowers, desirable colors, and fine markings. Plants should be about two feet apart. It makes a nice summer hedge if set in a row about a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground, where the plants are desired. The Mirabilis is generally treated as a half-hardy annual.

The roots, however, may be taken up in the autumn and preserved like Dahlias, during the winter; but as plants are obtained so readily from seed, and flower so soon, this course is seldom practiced. The flower shown in the engraving is about two-thirds the natural size.





MIMULUS, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

The Mimuli, sometimes called Monkey Flowers, are beautiful, tender looking plants. The



branches are almost transparent and quite succulent, and are easily broken by the wind. For baskets under the shelter of verandahs, vases, and for culture in the house, not many plants will give more satisfaction.

M. cardinalis does very well in the garden. Flowers of the Mimulus are very brilliant.

MYOSOTIS, Nat. Ord. Boraginaceæ.

Perennial plants, that flower the first season if sown early, bearing small white and blue flowers. Delight in a rather moist situation. Fine for moist rock-work. All the blue varieties are commonly called Forget-me-not. *M. palustris* is the old and popular Forget-me-not. The branches cut and placed in water will continue to bloom a long time, almost as well as if on the plant, and will often make roots, and considerable growth. Seed may be sown in the hot-bed and transplanted as early as possible, or may be sown in the open ground in the spring, so as to get a good growth before the hot, dry weather of summer.



NEMOPHILA, Nat. Ord. Hydrophyllaceæ.

NEMOPHILAS are pretty, delicate, hardy annuals, throwing up their slender flower stems a few inches. The leaves are very

pretty in form, and of a delicate, lively green, and, if the plants are grown in masses, have a mossy appearance. The flowers are mainly blue and white, and of the forms shown in the engravings. They are native Americans, and yet flourish much better in the moist climate of Britain than here. Nemophilas were first found fifty years since, in shady, moist places on the banks of the Missouri River. This fact shows why they will not better endure our hot, dry summers. No annual is grown with greater success in England than the Nemophila, and we hardly think as extensively. On the high land in Calaveras County, California, and in the neighborhood of the big trees, we saw acres of Nemophilas, beautifying the waste land, and finer than we ever saw them in the gardens of Europe or America. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers; but do finely all summer, if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart. A few plants set early among spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, etc., flower splendidly, and a few seeds scattered over the beds of bulbs will render a very good account of themselves in the early spring.





NIEREMBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

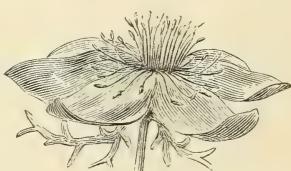
The Nierembergias are very pretty plants with delicate, whitish flowers, tinted with lilac, and with a deep purplish lilac blotch in the center. The plant is slender and delicate, bearing abundance of flowers the whole summer. The Nierembergias are tender perennials, and are therefore suitable for house culture, or they may be treated as tender annuals, and will flower early in the season, if transferred from

the frame or the green-house to the garden, when there is no danger of frost. They are natives of South America, and are worthy of more general culture. For baskets, vases, etc., we cannot recommend the Nierembergia too highly. The engraving shows the flower of

natural size, and is a fair representation of its form, but the engraving representing the appearance of the plant gives rather a poor idea of its character.

NIGELLA, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The Nigellas are curious, hardy annuals, with finely cut leaves, and very curious, showy flowers, which, from their singular construction, have acquired many odd names, as Love-in-a-Mist, Devil-in-a-Bush, etc. Seeds grow very readily, and may be sown in the open ground early in the spring, and in most sections in the autumn. They are natives of Asia Minor, Egypt, and other Eastern countries, and the seeds, being aromatic, are extensively used both by oriental cooks and physicians. Indeed, they are supposed by Egyptian ladies to improve the complexion; but as their ideas of a good complexion may not agree with Western notions, perhaps it would not be well to try the experiment. Both seeds and leaves, we believe, are used in India to prevent the ravages of moth and other insects among clothing.



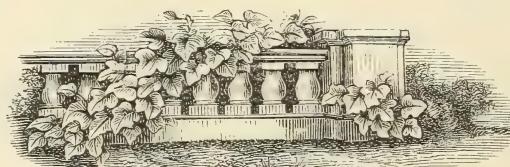
NOLANA, Nat. Ord. *Nolanaceæ*.

Nolanas are trailing, hardy annuals, the plant fleshy and succulent, and with flowers very much resembling *Convolvulus minor*, but with more substance. The Nolana prefers a light soil, and it is seldom too hot or dry to suit its wants. The Nolana is a native of Peru and Chili. Seed may be sown in the border where the flowers are desired, or in a seed-bed in the garden, to be transplanted as needed. Excellent for rock-work, baskets, etc. The



Nolana delights in the same treatment, soil, &c., as the Portulaca, and may be used with the best effect in situations where our old Portulaca would be desirable. This class of plants, the natives of Southern climes,

that delight in heat and drouth, are our choicest treasures in midsummer, when the thermometer is above ninety much of the day, without a drop of rain for weeks.





CENOTHERA, (Evening Primrose,) Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ.

ENOTHERAS are a very fine genus of showy plants, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early in the morning. Some of the large varieties will attract as much attention as anything that can be grown. They certainly



look like things of life, as they open with a nervous motion that cannot only be seen but heard. The low, white variety, *acaulis alba*, is a marvel of beauty, producing flowers four inches across, pure white, and one or more flowers appearing each successive evening. Most other varieties are primrose yellow.

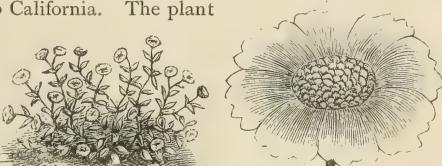
OBELISCARIA, Nat. Ord. Composite.

The Obeliscarias are coarse plants with showy flowers. The best, *O. pulcherrima*, exhibits a strange commingling of red, brown and yellow. The engraving gives a very good idea of the form of this flower, with its curious, acorn-like center, and drooping petals, or rather, the ray-flowers. These ray-flowers are of a rich, velvety crimson, edged with yellow. The central cone, or disk, is brown until the ray-flowers expand, and they are bright yellow. The flowers are borne on pretty long stems, and plants are about eighteen inches in height. The Obeliscaria we cannot call beautiful, but it is interesting.



OXYURA, Nat. Ord. Composite.

Oxyura chrysanthemoides is a very pretty, free-flowering, little hardy annual, one of the very many pretty things for which we are indebted to California. The plant is neat in habit, branching, about eighteen inches in height; the flower is daisy-like, size and form being very well represented in the engraving. The color is of the most delicate lemon yellow, with a clear, white edging. The effect of these two colors is very pretty. The only possible objection to this plant is the fact that it does not continue in flower all the summer, like the Phlox, Petunia, etc.



PALAFONIA, Nat. Ord. Composite.

Alafoxia Hookeriana is a fine, new annual. There are several species, but the best is the one we describe, which is of a dwarf, branching habit. The flowers are rosy crimson, with a dark center, and continue in flower well through the summer. We have uniformly sown the seed of this flower under glass, judging from its appearance and place of nativity, Texas and Mexico, that this would be the best treatment, but some of our correspondents



have succeeded by sowing in the open ground. Set the plants about ten inches apart.



PANSY, (*Viola tricolor*,) Nat. Ord. .

The Pansy is the little Heartsease of Europe, become somewhat naturalized in America, and wonderfully improved by cultivation. It was about sixty years ago that this flower first attracted

the special notice of florists, their attention being called to it by the great success of a lady amateur. We give an engraving of the Hearts-ease as it is found wild. The French call it *Pensee*; and this is, no doubt, the origin of the common name, Pansy. The Pansy is now a popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of the summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply

of water, but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. If plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first; but as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cool, showery weather of spring, will give only the smallest possible specimens during the dry weather of summer. To have good flowers, the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. No flower is more easily ruined by ill treatment or adverse circumstances. Seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If young plants are grown in the autumn, and kept in a frame during the winter, with a little covering in the severest weather, they will be ready to set out very early in the spring, and give flowers until hot weather. If seed is sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to have plants ready to flower during the spring rains. Seed sown in a cool place in June or July, and well watered until up, will make plants for autumn flowering. The Pansies make a beautiful bed, and are interesting as individual flowers. No flower is so companionable and life-like. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to cause one to believe that they see and move, and acknowledge our admiration in a very pretty, knowing way.



PERILLA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.

The Perilla Nankinensis is one of the best of the ornamental-leaved annuals. It has a broad, serrated leaf, of a purplish mulberry color, and makes a well formed plant, as represented in the engraving, and eighteen inches or more in height. It is very desirable for the center of a bed of ornamental-leaved plants, and we can recommend it also for a low screen or hedge, and such hedges will be found exceedingly useful in many situations. The Perilla is one of the plants that is good for the special work, indeed, almost invaluable, but in an ordinary collection of flower seeds would not be desirable. We are induced to mention this fact here, because, last season, a gentleman wrote us that we had better leave this plant out of our GUIDE, as it was no better than a weed—and, perhaps, he was right, for a weed is any plant out of place. An Aster among a bed of Petunias would be a weed.





PETUNIA, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

Just fifty years ago, the White Petunia was found by a botanical explorer in South America, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. For seven years the florists of Europe were delighted with this poor, white flower, when a Purple Petunia was discovered in Brazil. Since that time, 1830, the improvement of this flower has been constant. About fifteen years since the floral world were surprised by the announcement of a *double* white Petunia. It was only semi-double, but now we have them well doubled, of all colors, and as large as any one can wish. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June that will continue to bloom abundantly until frost, and may be sown in a cold-frame or hot-bed, or in the open ground. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, though not reliable in this respect, being inclined to sport. The Petunia as at present cultivated embraces three distinct classes. The grandiflora varieties make quite a strong, succulent growth, and the stems and leaves are sticky to the touch. These bear a few very large, magnificent flowers, often

from three to four inches across. They bear but few seeds and these are obtained at great expense of labor. In the open ground they give no

seed, so plants for seed must be grown in pots on stages, sheltered from rain and dews, and fertilization is accomplished by hand, the pollen being distributed with the aid of a camel-hair brush. Of course, seed obtained in this way is always expensive, but the wonderful size and the richness of the coloring well repays the cost. In this class we have a Fringed Petunia, new and unique. The Double Petunia gives no seed, and those that will produce double flowers are obtained by fertilizing single flowers with the pollen of the double, in the manner previously described. The third class is the small flowered varieties. The plants are of a slender, wiry growth, but cover a good deal of ground. They bear an immense number of flowers, from early summer until frost, and seed freely in the open ground. A well filled circular bed, six feet in diameter, will display continually, without a day's intermission, thousands of flowers. We know of no annual, and but few flowers of any kind, that will make a more brilliant bed. Our engravings show one of the small-flowered varieties of natural size, and a double flower much reduced.

PHACELIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

The Phacelias are hardy annuals, very much resembling the Eutucas, and, we believe, all natives of America. Most of the varieties are blue, though there are some white. This flower

does not really possess much merit, though pretty fair as a border plant, and good for bouquet making. We only recommend two varieties. *P. tanacetifolia alba*, presenting a very remarkable appearance from the strings of whitish flowers that appear to have just unrolled, the long, black hairs with which it is covered, and the singular stamens, which project far beyond the corolla of

the flowers. *P. congesta* is somewhat less robust, not so hairy, and flowers light blue.





PHLOX DRUMMONDII, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

No annual excels the Phlox for a brilliant and constant display. Indeed, if confined to one plant for the decoration of the lawn or border, the *Phlox Drummondii* would be my choice over any annual or perennial with which I am acquainted. It seems to have every desirable quality for this purpose. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson, including purple, and yellow, and striped, the clear eye of the Phlox being peculiarly marked. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a cold-frame or hot-bed earlier in the season; and in either case, from June, during the whole summer and autumn, they make a most brilliant bed of showy yet delicate flowers. A good bed of Phlox is a sight that dazzles the eye with its brilliancy.

The Phlox, in a good, rich soil, will grow more than eighteen inches in height, but as there is not sufficient strength in the main stem, it will not stand entirely erect. A foot apart is about near enough to set the plants, unless the soil is very poor. If too thick, they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very

good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in a separate bed or in ribbon fashion, its constant

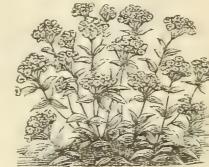
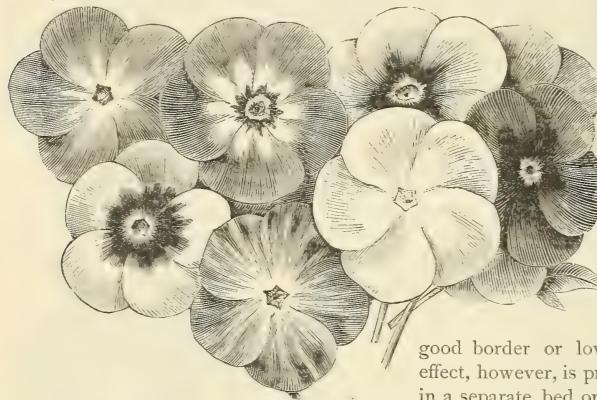
bloom making it very desirable for these purposes. Indeed, we know of no annual or perennial that will give a more brilliant and constant mass of color. The Phlox is a native of America. It was first discovered in Texas, in 1833, by DRUMMOND, a collector sent out by the Glasgow Botanical Society. It was the last new plant he sent home, as he soon after died in Cuba. The buds, just before opening, look like a flame, and hence the name, Phlox, or Flame. I grow from five to ten acres of Phlox every year, devoting much time and means to its improvement, and have no hesitation in saying my strain of Phlox Drummondii is the best the world produces. Indeed, I have already introduced several new varieties, showing much improvement either in form or coloring, and have several more on trial, among them one with a pretty fringed edge; another, very large, of unusual substance, and perfect, rounded form; and if I should, in a year or two, introduce a good, double, annual Phlox, I would be more pleased than surprised. There is no difficulty in starting new and improved varieties. The difficulty is in getting their character so well established that the seed will be reliable, that is pretty sure to produce a good portion of flowers like the one from which the seed was saved.

POPPY, (*Papaver*,) Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*.

The Poppies are not only well known to every cultivator of flowers, but to almost every one, and yet few know a real good Poppy. There are some very fine perennials, which we shall

mention when describing plants that do not flower the first season from the seed. The good annual varieties are numerous, ranging in size from the little Ranunculus-flowered, an inch in diameter, to the Peony-flowered, four or five inches across. They also present an almost endless variety of colors and markings. The true Opium Poppy, the variety used for growing Opium, is a large, white, single flower. The Poppy has a strong tap-root, and is, therefore, difficult to transplant, and it is

better to sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to flower. The Poppies are all perfectly hardy.



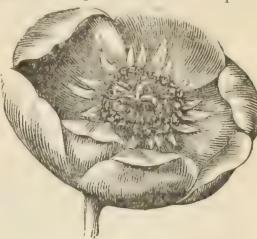


POTULACA, Nat. Ord. *Portulacaceæ*.

The Portulaca is a popular, hardy, creeping annual, each strong plant covering a space about a foot in diameter, with salver-shaped flowers, of every color imaginable, except blue, and striped,



and these colors of the most intense brightness. The Portulaca delights in a warm sun and a sandy soil, and the drouth is never too long nor the heat too intense for this beautiful little salamander. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the Portulaca will give its largest flowers and brightest colors. We well recollect



when the Portulaca gave us but very few colors, and a double flower would have been a wonder. Now we have all the colors that heart can desire, and flowers as double as roses and almost as large. The Portulaca does not like a clay soil nor black muck. It makes a brilliant bed on the lawn, but as the plants are low it is best to raise the bed in the center. Sow the seed in the open. Only one possible objection can be made to the Portulaca, and that is that its flowers are fully open only in sunshine; like the sun-dial, it counts only the bright hours. The perfectly double Portulaca forms no seed, so that seed must be saved from semi-double flowers; and from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of plants from this seed will give double flowers.

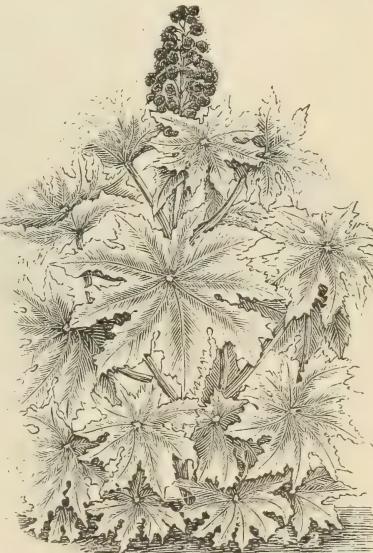


RICINUS, (Castor Oil Bean,) Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*.



RICINUS. Plants with very ornamental foliage and showy fruit, of stately growth and quite a tropical appearance. With other ornamental-leaved plants, they make

a most attractive bed on the lawn, and are also desirable when grown as single specimens. Plant the seed in the open ground, in a dry



situation, and as early as safe in the spring. The same soil and treatment that will give good early corn is just suitable for the Ricinus.

In the latter part of the summer the splendid spikes, composed of the seed-vessels, will be quite gorgeous. Some of the varieties have spikes of a beautiful metallic green, others of a fine, almost transparent pink and scarlet, which seem to illuminate the grounds. There is no ornamental-leaved plant for outdoor decoration for ordinary use equal to the Ricinus. For a clump or bed, the Ricinus should be planted about three feet apart. For a screen, and nothing is better fitted for such a purpose, about two feet apart. Plants range from five to ten feet in height, except a dwarf variety, which seldom exceeds three feet.





SALPIGLOSSIS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

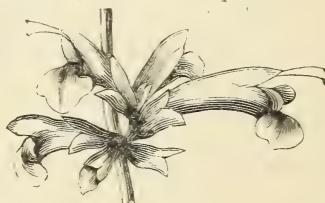
SALPIGLOSSIS is a very good half-hardy annual, with flowers of peculiar richness, and very delicately and beautifully pencilled. Indeed, the delicate, yet almost gorgeous markings, are a matter of surprise to many who grow this flower for the first time, and do not expect so much in so small, and apparently simple, a flower. The ordinary height is about two feet, but there is a dwarf kind that grows only about one foot in height. When the plants are set pretty closely together, say about eight or ten inches, they make a very fine bed.



Seeds may be sown under glass, but they will do well in the open ground, especially if the soil is light, and always do best in a sandy soil. The flower shown is about one-half natural size.

SALVIA, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.

Very ornamental plants for beds or borders, growing freely in any light, rich soil; from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Their beautiful spikes of gay flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Must be treated as tender annuals, and plants should get a good start in the hot-bed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Very little success must be expected from sowing seed in the open ground, unless in a very favorable climate. They make fine fall and winter ornaments for the house or conservatory, and grow from two to three feet in height. The variety known as *S. splendens* is the beautiful autumn flower known as Scarlet Sage. Plants that are in a thrifty condition can be taken up in the autumn, before frost, and potted, and they will bloom well into the winter.



SANVITALIA, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Sanvitalia procumbens flore-pleno is a pretty, low, or creeping, plant, especially suited for baskets, and bearing a great many double, daisy-like flowers, of a bright yellow color. It was introduced some six years since, and we felt very much disappointed with it, because more than half the flowers were only semi-double, and

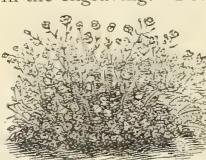
with a very poor black center, but for a year or two there has been considerable improvement. Seeds germinate quite freely. We sow generally under glass. A good plant will cover a space more than two feet in diameter, and will flower from July, if sown pretty early, until killed by frost.

The foliage is clean, abundant, of a fresh, lively green, and the habit of the plant good in all respects, making it a desirable drooping plant, one that will give general satisfaction.



SAPONARIA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

The Saponarias are little, low, delicate plants, growing a mass of little leaves and miniature flowers, the latter just about the size shown in the engraving. For a small pot, or edging, there are few little things prettier, for they entirely cover the ground with their bright little leaves and star-like flowers. There are two varieties desirable, a deep pink and a white. Setting alternate plants of white and pink produces a very nice effect in a border. We once saw a very pretty, small, circular bed filled with Saponaria, a row of each color; but it is only suited for small beds, alone; as a border or edging for beds filled with stronger plants, it is very desirable.





SCABIOSA, (Mourning Bride,) Nat. Ord. *Dipsaceæ*.

The Scabiosa, called all-the-world-over, Mourning Bride and Mournful Widow, has been so long a popular garden flower that nobody knows where it was discovered or when first cultivated.

We don't know that we can call it a very beautiful flower, and yet it is an old friend, and we like it, and it gives a great variety of colors, from white almost to black, and it grows freely and healthily, and we always grow it, and always intend to; and it cuts beautifully for large bouquets, and is an excellent flower every way. The tallest varieties grow eighteen

inches in height, the flowers being supported on long, wiry stems. The dwarf sorts are about a foot in height.

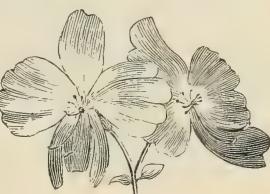
Seed may be grown in the garden or under glass. Plants, if thrifty in the autumn, not weakened by over-flowing, often flower the second season. A variety, *S. stellata*, bears curious seed-pods, shown in the engraving at the right, and these dried, work up well with Everlastings. Indeed, they look much like dried flowers, besides being very singular. There is also a double variety, so called, the plant being dwarf in habit, and the flower smaller and more compact than the old sorts. It is a neat variety and better for bouquets than the old kinds. There is a little perfume to these flowers, and they are known by the name of Sweet Scabious.

SCHIZANTHUS, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

An interesting and beautiful class of plants that may be treated as half-hardy annuals, but that are not often seen in our gardens, and are really better adapted for house culture. They are not exactly of a climbing habit, and yet are so slender that they need support, and when this is provided will grow from two to three feet in height, and bear hundreds of pretty two-colored flowers, looking like little butterflies. Winds, rain and the hot sun often injure plants in the garden. The seed should be sown under glass, if possible. A really beautiful flower for the house. The name signifies cut flower, and it is really interesting and good.

SENSITIVE PLANT, (*Mimosa*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

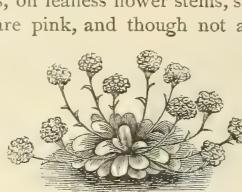
The *Mimosa pudica*, called Sensitive Plant from the singularly sensitive nature of the leaves, is really a pretty plant, but its chief merit is in the amusement it provides the children, and in fact, everybody. No one seems to get tired of observing the habits of this plant. When a leaf is touched it immediately begins slowly to close, and if touched near the base of the leaf-stalk, not only will the leaflets close up but the leaf-stalk droop as if broken. Start the seed under glass, and do not transplant to the open ground until the weather is warm. A plant or two reserved for the house will afford a good deal of pleasure during the winter. A very good way is to start a young plant in a pot in the spring at transplanting time, and sink the pot in the earth to the rim. Before the nights get cool in the autumn, remove the pot to the house, first re-potting into a larger pot, if necessary.





SPRAGUEA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

The Spraguea umbellata is a really pretty plant, and as curious as it is beautiful. The leaves are rounded, somewhat succulent, and arranged in a crown-like cluster, as shown in the engraving. The flowers form dense umbels, on leafless flower stems, six inches or more in length. The blossoms are pink, and though not an everlasting flower, with a very little drying will equal the best for winter use. The Spraguea is a native of California, but we saw it there only in one place, within reach of the spray of the Nevada Falls, and there it grew most luxuriously, and when we informed the ladies that these flowers were everlastings and would keep for years, every one appropriated a good bunch as a memento of the Yosemite and Nevada Falls. Sow the seed under glass in a sheltered bed in the garden.



STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, (*Mathiola annua,*) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae.*

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock presents nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, beautiful flowers of almost every delicate and desirable tint,

delightful fragrance, early flowering, and abundance of blossoms. Although not a constant bloomer like Phlox, Petunia, etc., the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers under favorable circumstances for months. Indeed, the growth and flowering seems almost perpetual, where the plant can obtain a needed supply of moisture. Cool, dewy nights and moist days are the delight of the stock. The best seeds of this flower are grown by German florists, in pots, on stages, in open houses, the object being to protect the plants from rains and dews, and severe winds. The double flowers give no seeds, but by crowding several plants into small pots, thus starving them, and by other operations known to skilful flower seed growers, seeds are produced that will grow plants with double flowers. Three-fourths of the



plants raised from the best seeds will usually produce double blossoms. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, or in the hot-bed or cold-frame; but if transplanted, let this be done when the plants are quite small, just out of the seed-leaf. They should be removed from the seed-bed before they become "drawn," or slender, or the flowers will be poor. Make the soil deep and rich. Set the plants about twelve inches apart. If the plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn, and potted, they will flower elegantly in the house in the winter. It is a good plan to sow a few late in the season for this purpose. After growing in the house they can be put out in the ground, and will generally flower well the second season.





TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. *Tropæolaceæ*.



TROPÆOLUM. A very splendid class of half-hardy annuals, generally known as the Nasturtium. Flowers of all the different shades of yellow, orange and red. This flower has of late been much improved, the blossoms being larger and more brilliant than the old-fashioned sorts. The varieties of *T. majus* and *T. Lobbianum (hybridum)*, will be found described among the Climbers; but when allowed to run on the ground, and pegged down,

T. minus and its varieties are dwarf, round-headed plants, about a foot high, and in Europe are very popular, and make very fine beds. Indeed, on the Dwarf Tropæolums, among the annuals, the gardeners of England almost entirely depend for a mass of brilliant colors, while the Clarkia furnishes masses of the more delicate shades.



VERBENA, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.



ERBENA. Every one knows the Verbena, and almost every one has bought the little, sickly plants, in small pots, with one little tuft of flowers, but every one does not know that good, healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual, plants that will perfectly cover a space three



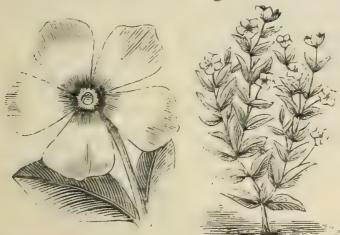
feet in diameter, flower well in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost. Another strange fact not generally known, is that nearly all Verbenas raised from seed are fragrant, the light colored varieties particularly so. Sow the seeds under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. There is a variety, a native of the Rocky Mountains, with pink flowers, so hardy that it will generally endure our winters and flower the second season.

VINCA, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

A genus of beautiful green-house perennials, that may be treated as tender annuals for the garden. If sown under glass, and strong plants are set out early, in a warm situation, they will

flower beautifully in the summer and autumn, and may be potted for the house before frost. Not suitable for outdoor sowing, in northern latitudes. In the Southern States the Vinca does admirably, growing almost like a weed. There are several varieties, rose-colored, white, and white with red eye. The engraving shows the flower about one-half the natural size. The leaf is a beautiful dark green, thick, smooth and shining, somewhat like the Laurel or Camellia. A well grown plant will be about eighteen inches in height. We write this in

the garden, with a bed of Vincas before us, and it is difficult to moderate our praise.



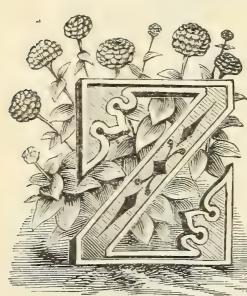


WHITLAVIA, Nat. Ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

HITLAVIA. The Whitlavia is a pretty little California annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters of beautiful bells, of the size of the engraving, blue and white. The plants are perfectly hardy, proof against cold and wet, but suffer often in dry, hot weather, like Nemophila and many other California annuals. For a shady spot there are very few little flowers that will give more real pleasure. The flowering branches, if cut while the lower buds are about opening, will continue fresh in water for several days, every bud opening, and are elegant for a small, slender vase.



ZINNIA, NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED, Nat. Ord. *Compositeæ*.



INNIAS must be familiar to all our aged readers, for as far back as we can recollect, the old single variety was grown under the name of Youth and Old Age in almost every garden. The Double Zinnia we may call a new flower, for it has been introduced but a few years, and has found itself so well adapted to our climate that the double Zinnias in America seem a different and better flower than the Zinnias we see growing in Europe. The plant usually grows two feet in height, at least

seventy-five per cent. give flowers almost as beautiful and quite as double as the Dahlia. A plant that commences flowering in June will grow larger and handsomer, and the flowers better every day until destroyed by frost. Tie a string around the stem of a flower, or mark one in any other way, and that flower will be found perfect in six weeks from the time it was marked.

Having taken particular pains in improving the Zinnia, I think my strain is excellent; indeed, my Zinnias have been pronounced by florists from England, France and Germany the best in the world. Seed will do well sown under glass, but must not have much heat, and plenty of air. Seed will, however, grow well in a bed in the garden, and transplant as safely one will be pleased with them, but we must remember that there are always places in the garden where large, and even coarse, plants look well, and those that are more delicate are useless.



as a Cabbage plant, and this should be done as early as possible, and when the plants are small; cold, rough weather will do them good. The plants begin to blossom when quite young, and the first flower is not usually good. Set them about eighteen inches apart.—The largest flowers are sometimes nearly six inches across. The Zinnias are coarse plants, and we do not suppose every



CLIMBERS

THE CLIMBERS furnish us with nature's drapery, and nothing produced by art can equal their elegant grace. As the Lilies surpass in beauty all that wealth or power can procure, or man produce, so these tender Climbers surpass all the productions of the decorator's skill. They are entirely under the control of the skillful gardener or the tasteful amateur, and under his guiding hand make the unsightly building or stump bloom with beauty. The strong growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both grace and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for pots, baskets, and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use these plants for the purposes to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must not only be furnished, but provided in time; for plants once neglected, and given to a wrong course, cannot always be made to assume good habits even with much trouble.

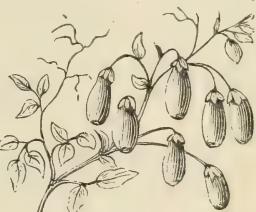
The Climbing Plants are nearly all well adapted for culture in vases, and are particularly well fitted for baskets and the decoration of balconies, &c. No hanging basket can look well unless furnished with graceful trailing plants, which not only have great beauty in themselves, but throw a mantle of beauty, if not of charity, over everything unsightly about the basket or its filling. Several Climbers will be found among the Perennials, but, of course, all the varieties described in this Department flower the first season. Some of our annual Climbers are natives of tropical countries, and while they do well in the garden, with a little care, are really better for house culture and for baskets, verandahs, etc.

CALAMPELIS, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*.

Calampelis scabra, or perhaps more properly Eccremocarpus scaber is a very excellent climber, with neat foliage, and bright orange flowers borne in racemes, and blooms profusely the latter part of the season. The seeds are made to vegetate with some difficulty, and should be grown in a hot-bed or green-house. Good, strong plants should be grown before setting them in the garden, and it is not best to trust the plants in the open ground in a climate like most of the Middle and Northern States until the first of June. The Calampelis, however, is well suited to house culture, where it will always give good satisfaction and prove valuable; but being a native of Chili, will not endure the changes and harshness of a Northern climate, even in the summer, except under favorable circumstances. As, however, it is not common, and very pretty, the Calampelis well pays for a little extra care on the part of the tasteful florist.

CARDIOSPERMUM, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum is a curious, half-hardy annual, from India, we believe, though some of the species are found in almost all tropical countries. It is called Balloon Vine, and Love in a Puff, on account of the inflated seed-capsule seen in the engraving. In some countries the leaves are cooked and eaten, and in others the plant is supposed to contain very great medicinal properties. With us it is only valuable as a good summer climber, and really more curious than beautiful. Sow seed under glass, and if planted in the garden, find it a sheltered situation. Like many southern climbers, it needs favoring in the garden, but gives a good account of itself in the house.





COBÆA, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.

The Cobea scandens is one of the most beautiful of our climbing annuals, on account of its large size, rapid growth, fine foliage, and large, bell-shaped flowers, about an inch and a half across and two inches in length. When strong plants are set out early in the spring, and in a good soil, they often grow twenty or thirty feet in length, branching freely, and covering a large surface. Plants commence to flower when quite young and continue in bloom until removed or killed by frost. In the autumn, plants can be taken up with care, potted, and removed to the house where they will flourish and flower during the winter. The flowers are at first green, but gradually change to a deep, violet blue. The seed requires some care in starting, and much success is not to be anticipated in sowing the seed in the garden. Put the seeds in moist earth, edge down, and do not water until the young plants appear above the surface, unless the pots are in a warm place and the earth becomes exceedingly dry. Cobœas set in a row, two feet apart, supported by brush six feet high, make an elegant screen.



CONVOLVULUS, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Convolvulus major, the old Morning Glory, is the best known and most popular, and all things considered, we are almost prepared to say the best annual climber we possess. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time. The flowers we need tell no one are beautiful, and of a great variety of colors. Their growth is so rapid that they cover an arbor or trellis in a very short time, though it is important that support should be supplied as soon as the young plants show a disposition to run, for if this is neglected too long they will not readily attach themselves. The only fault that can be urged against the Convolvulus is the fact that its flowers are open only in the early part of the day, the brightest about sunrise, but a sight of a good "patch" of these flowers in the "dewy morn" is a feast for a whole day, and quite enough to tempt any lover of the beautiful to rise early to see and enjoy their glory. Indeed, we have known several fits of early rising induced by the beauty of the Morning Glory, and yet, we are glad to say, without serious results.



DOLICHOS, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Very beautiful climbing plants, resembling the running bean, but the flowers are more beautiful, as the common name (Hyacinth Bean) indicates. The seed-pods are as pretty as the flowers,



being, in the purple-flowered variety, a beautiful purple, shining as though freshly varnished. The large varieties grow from six to twenty feet in height, but the growth upward may be checked by pinching off the tops. Plant the seeds in the garden where the plants are desired, selecting as warm and dry a spot as possible. Give just the treatment required for our more tender running beans, like the Lima. Most of the varieties are eaten in some parts of Europe. A dwarf white variety grows only about four or five feet in height. The Dolichos is not only the prettiest of our bean-like climbers, but is one of the ornamental species that not only flourishes in

the hot weather of summer, but rejoices in heat, drouth and a warm, sandy soil. This makes it particularly valuable to Americans, as our flowering beans usually suffer in a dry time.



GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS, (ORNAMENTAL,) Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

The Gourds are a coarse class of plants, liked principally on account of their curiously formed and often strangely colored fruits. The foliage, however, is abundant, the leaves generally large,



and useful for covering old trees, fences, arbors, etc. The culture is the same as required for squashes, melons, etc. Some people are curious in collecting and growing all the odd formed and colored Gourds they can procure, and in Europe we saw some very large and varied collections. This, however, is a "hobby"

we do not much admire, for we can get more real beauty with far less trouble. However, we garden for pleasure, and if it is obtained in this way, we certainly shall not complain.

IPOMŒA, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

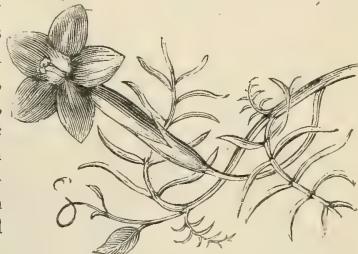
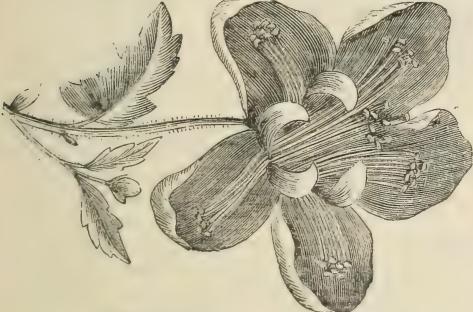
Under the name of Convolvulus we have described the Morning Glory, which is by some called *Ipomœa purpurea*; but the *Ipomœas* proper are a genus of very beautiful *Convolvulaceæ*, widely distributed over all warm climates, and a few extending into North America. Some of the varieties of *Ipomœa* are exceedingly large and fine, excelling even the best *Convolvulus*. Others, like the Cypress Vine, which we show in the engraving, have small flowers, of the brightest colors, and the most delicate foliage imaginable. The *Ipomœa* is generally more delicate than the *Convolvulus*, and should be classed among the tender annuals, and therefore will succeed best if started in the hot-bed, and afterwards planted in a sheltered and warm situation. The *Ipomœas* are all desirable for pots, baskets, etc., for the house. For hanging baskets and green-house decoration, the *Ipomœas* hold a prominent place, and will well repay for any extra care they may require.

LOASA, Nat. Ord. *Loasaceæ*.

The Loasa is a good climber, with curious, handsome flowers, which it bears in great abundance.

The flowers are of the size shown in the engraving, bright in color, being yellow and red. The branches are covered with stinging hairs that give pain when touched, so that a good deal of care must be exercised when handling the plants. The Loasa is a native of Chili and Peru, and though seldom seen in American gardens, is quite commonly found in some sections of Europe. A plant or two will give a good deal of pleasure for a season or so, until one becomes familiar with it, and we have known several important lessons taught by the Loasa, to thoughtless people

who are so apt to handle and pick flowers in other people's gardens; a very thoughtless practice.





MAURANDYA, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Maurandya is a graceful, rather delicate climber from Mexico, bearing flowers very much resembling the Antirrhinum, the principal difference being in the mouth.

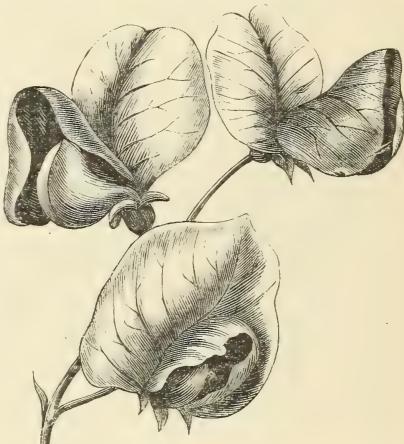


The Maurandya is almost too delicate for out-door culture in the Northern and Middle States, but does remarkably well for baskets, vases, etc., in sheltered positions.

Plants should be grown in the hot-bed or green-house, and if designed for the garden, should not be put out until the weather is quite warm; late in the spring or early summer. Few climbers do better for green-house culture. Growth of plant, five or six feet, and the foliage abundant, a very desirable trait in a climbing plant, as half the beauty, at least, of a climbing plant is its foliage. The flowers of the Maurandya, however, are of good size and form and color, being about the size and appearance of Digitalis or Antirrhinum, and the colors different shades of blue, white and mauve, and the whole plant pleasant to look upon.

PEAS, FLOWERING, (*Lathyrus*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

The Flowering Peas are among the most useful and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Nothing can be better for large bouquets, as the flowers are lively and delicate, varying in color from white to the darkest purple imaginable, and including the most lively pinks; and as fragrant as Mignonette. For a hedge or screen, or little groups supported by common brush, the Sweet Pea is not excelled. If the soil is rich they will grow five feet in height, and continue to flower all the summer unless the season is too hot and dry. The Pea luxuriates in a cool, moist soil, and in a damp season. Cut the flowers freely and do not allow seeds to form except on a few plants which are designed for seed-bearing. Sow the seed four inches deep, and as early in the spring as possible. Don't wait for fair weather. Hoe the earth towards the plants a little, as for common garden peas, but do not form a ridge, and furnish support early. Use plenty of seed, so that they will not be further than an inch apart. The engraving shows flowers of about the natural size. I am anxious to encourage the culture of this sweet flower. There are several varieties called winged, on account of a wing-like attachment to the seed-pod. They are not really climbers, but creepers; the flowers are small, and they are hardly worth cultivating.

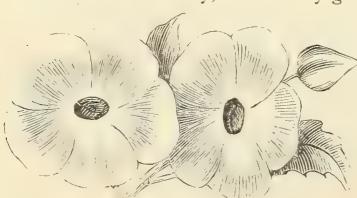


THUNBERGIA, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*.

The Thunbergias are good annual climbers for the garden, but very much better for the house and conservatory, where they grow well and flower beautifully. They need support, like

all the climbers, but we have seen them do well when allowed to run over the ground, making a very pretty bed. For baskets and similar purposes, the Thunbergia should be more generally used, as it is far superior to a score of weedy plants that seem, strangely, to have been adopted for this work. The Thunbergia starts rather slowly at first, but when it begins to run makes a rapid growth. The engraving shows the flowers of natural size, but they form usually more in clusters. The seed

requires conservatory or hot-bed treatment, but plants are grown easily from cuttings. The flowers are white, buff, or orange, generally with a dark eye.

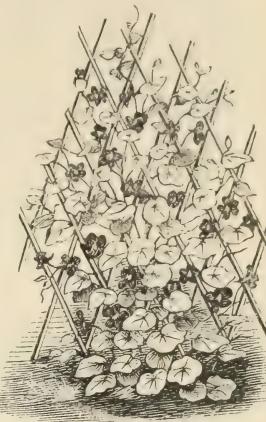




TROPÆOLUM, Nat. Ord. Tropæolaceæ.

Tropæolum majus is a fine climber, growing ten or twelve feet in height, comprising several varieties, differing in the color of both flower and foliage. In some the leaves are a bright,

lively green, in others very dark. The flowers are of all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. The engraving of trellis shows the habit of the plant. Seed may be planted in the open ground, or under glass. *T. Lobbianum* is very desirable for the greenhouse, and will answer well for a summer climber when started in the house. *T. peregrinum*, of which we also give an engraving, is the popular Canary Flower. The Tropæolums grow freely from cuttings, and are



admirable for the house in the winter. For large baskets and vases, especially for hanging baskets, they are exceedingly desirable, drooping over the sides to the ground, making a charming and graceful display of foliage. When the branches have become as long as desired, they should be pinched off. Some gardeners think Tropæolums are of so rampant a growth that when planted in baskets they rob more delicate plants of their share of nourishment, but we have never found this a serious objection; especially where water was given pretty freely; and a basket ex-

posed to the air on every side, without plenty of water, is only a snare and a delusion. If any trouble of this kind is noticed, pinch the shoots back freely, and this will check the growth of roots. It is a good thing to have a few vigorous plants, those whose growth need checking instead of encouraging, as an abundance of foliage is thus secured beyond a contingency. We give an engraving of the



Tropæolum flower of full natural size, and can recommend the family as worthy a place in any garden, and an honorable position among the choicest of our annual Climbers.



VERLASTINGS.

THE Everlasting, or Eternal Flowers, as they are sometimes called, have of late attracted a good deal of attention in all parts of the world, and are becoming generally cultivated. The plants do not appear very important when the garden is gay with scores of Flora's choicest gems, and are, therefore, often considered hardly worth saving, and the flowers remain ungathered. In the winter, however, when it is desirable to decorate church or school room or home, the Everlastings are a treasure, and those who gather every flower and every bud, and dry them in little bunches, storing them away as soon as dried, are playing the part of the bee, and those who laugh at the workers in the summer, will be glad to beg the fruit of their labor in the winter. These flowers lessen the regret we all feel when the season of blossoms is over, because they enable us to transfer a little of summer beauty to the parlor. They retain both form and color for years, and make excellent bouquets, wreaths, and every other desirable winter ornament. The flowers should generally be picked as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in small bunches, and so that the stems will dry straight. If the bunches are too large they will mildew. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed. Those who are familiar with the usual style of winter decoration, and realize how gloomy a room is made by the heavy,

dark wreaths of cedars and hemlocks, unrelieved by a flower or berry, or any bright color, will thank us for urging them to save every flower that will keep its color during the winter. Make all wreaths light and airy, and enliven them with bright flowers.

ACROCLINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

The Accroclinium is one of the most beautiful of the everlasting family. It is of strong growth, about eighteen inches in height, and bears a great number of pink and white daisy-like flowers, with a yellow centre. They should be gathered the first day they open, or even before fully open, and dried. If allowed to remain too long on the plant, the center becomes black in drying, but if gathered young they retain their natural color. The engraving shows the size of the plant, and the appearance of the flower when fully expanded. There are two varieties, a bright pink and a clear white, and both inispensable.



AMMOBIUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Ammobium is a small but very pretty little flower, pure white, and therefore being very useful in making up. The plant, which grows about eighteen inches, is stiff and angular in appearance. This is one of the hardest of the everlastings. Some florists use this flower very liberally, even in the summer, in the making of small bouquets. Like the Accroclinium and very many

of our everlastings, it is a native of Australia.



The bud, as shown in the engraving, is very pretty.



GOMPHRENA, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.

A well known Everlasting, sometimes called English Clover. Flowers should not be picked until well matured and of full size,

near the end of summer. The seed of the Gomphrena does not germinate very well in the open ground, and it is therefore best to sow it in a hot-bed if possible. Set the plants about a foot apart. About eighteen inches in height. Fine for the garden as well as for drying. Makes a good summer hedge. If the cottony coating which surrounds it is removed, the seed will be more certain to grow, as in wet weather it may cause rot.



HELICHRYSUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

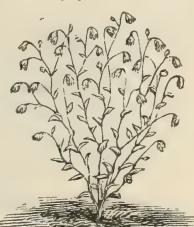
An exceedingly handsome class, mostly large and showy plants, of great value for winter bouquets and other floral ornaments. The flowers are large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Plants generally about two feet in height. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Even the buds are handsome and make up beautifully. Always save a few buds to use with the flowers. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily, even in the open ground. The colors are, white, yellow, and red of very many brownish shades. It is the largest and boldest and one of the best of the Everlastings.

HELIPTERUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

Helipterum Sanfordii is one of the prettiest little everlasting flowers that grows, as all will believe after a look at the engraving, and when we inform them that it is a truthful representation of a cluster of these flowers, of the natural size, and that they are a deep, rich, golden, shining yellow. The plant, which is about a foot in height, and branching, bears very many of these clusters. They should be taken when the buds are about opening, tied in bunches and hung up in a shady place, and the flowers will open in the drying process, and will retain their brightness and color for very many years. The Helipterum is found wild in Australia, and we believe, in sections of Africa.

RHODANTHE, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Rhodanthe is one of the prettiest and most delicate of the Everlastings. It has been in cultivation for many years, and we have seen it in Europe in the conservatories, where it was once much prized as a pot plant, and a good specimen, bearing a hundred of its pretty flowers is really a beautiful object. The Rhodanthe is a native of Northern Australia. Some care is necessary in starting the seeds, but after good plants are grown we never fail to obtain flowers in abundance. The flowers should be gathered before they fully expand, as if allowed to grow too long, they open too much and lose their beautiful bell form.





WAITZIA, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

The Waitzias are an interesting class of annuals, bearing their dry or everlasting flowers in clusters. The flowers are very good, though showing too much of the centre, which becomes discolored unless picked early. With this precaution, however, they make a desirable addition to our stock of Everlastings. All the varieties have yellow flowers. The seeds are very fine and should be sown under glass, or much success is not to be anticipated. Sometimes when we give such instructions, some people are just contrary enough to try to show us we are mistaken, and that they can succeed in growing plants in the open air, and generally succeed because they are determined to do so; zeal and determination are the elements of success, and the open ground often furnishes the warmth and moisture necessary to germinate the most delicate seeds.

XERANTHEMUM, Nat. Ord. *Composite*.

Xeranthemums are free-blooming annuals of a very neat, compact habit, and growing less than a foot in height. The leaves are silvery and flowers abundant on strong stems, and are purple, blue and white. There are both double and single varieties, specimens of both of which are seen in the engravings. Seeds germinate freely; plants transplant well when small, and should be set about ten inches apart.

GYPSOPHILA, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

The Gypsophilas, though not Everlastings, are among the most valuable flowers we have for bouquet making, either green or dried. Every one knows that florists add much to the beauty of bouquets by a delicate net-work of fine flowers, which appear like an airy veil, toning down the bright colors. For this purpose the Gypsophila is used, and we commend it to our readers as one of the most desirable plants known for ornamental purposes. It dries admirably, and is a treasure in winter. It flowers the first season, but will continue to bloom several years.

STATICE, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ*.

The Statice is an extensive series of herbaceous plants, bearing their small flowers in panicles. They are not Everlastings, but, like the Gypsophilas, are of very great value for drying, as they retain their color when dried, and work up with the true Everlastings in bouquets and floral ornaments to very great advantage. They are also equally useful in summer for bouquets of fresh flowers. There are several annuals, almost as many perennials, yellow, pink, rose and blue. We give an engraving of one of the best varieties, *S. latifolia*. For others, see seed list.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

THOSE who grow Everlastings for winter decoration will need a few of the Grasses to work up with them. If the grasses would retain their color, as do the flowers, it would be a great blessing, but they lose, even when dried with care in the shade, most of their green color. In Europe, the Grasses are grown extensively and dyed of various colors, and in this condition we import them, and many varieties are really elegant, especially the *Stipa pennata*. Even without this coloring they will be found very useful. Some persons are quite ingenious in dyeing the Grasses, and make them look very pretty with a little coloring matter. We know that this coloring of flowers and grasses is not exactly in good taste, as a rule, but we are almost ready to say, anything to enliven winter, and these Grasses do look pretty when worked up judiciously—not lavishly—with winter wreaths. Cut about the time

AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.

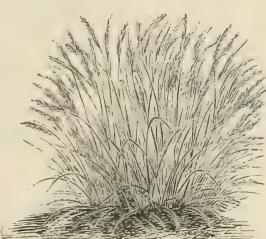
of flowering, tie up in little bunches and dry in the shade. Those that flower the second year, like the *Stipa* and *Bromus*, must be marked in some way or they will be destroyed for weeds, as they look so much like common grass. We have lost a good many crops for the want of this caution. They are perfectly hardy, and will endure the winter just as well as any of our wild grasses.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNE.



a full list of all desirable kinds will be found in our regular seed list of varieties. Many will be surprised that we have not in this page spoken of the beautiful Pampas Grass, which perhaps has no rival where the winters are not very severe, but in the Northern and Middle States it suffers sorely in the winters. Almost every one, also, has some favorite variety, and almost any of the grasses, if gathered at the proper time and well cured, are useful and handsome in the winter. Cut the grasses before the flowers open, tie up in little bunches, and hang them in the shade. When sufficiently dry, pack them away out of the dust. Somewhat of a variety is secured by cutting grass at different stages of growth.



BRIZA MAXIMA.



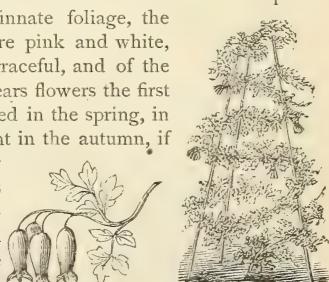
STIPA PENNATA.

PERENNIALS,
Plants for the BLOOM
Second Season.

IN this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not flower until the second season. The first summer the plants merely grow and gather a store of strength for next summer's flowering, and a stock of material for the next season's flowers. The seed may be sown in early spring with the Annuals, or later in the summer; but if sown late, give the seed-bed a cool, damp place, or keep the ground shaded and quite moist by artificial shading and watering, until the plants appear, or very likely the seeds will not germinate. This class of flowers do not usually keep in bloom a long time, and therefore are not suited for the lawn, where a continuous show of flowers or pretty foliage is absolutely necessary. To many, however, the border of Perennials is the most interesting part of the flower garden. Every day almost it exhibits something new—some flower in bloom that we did not expect to see, or whose development we had been anxiously watching and awaiting. A pleasure or a surprise, usually both, await us at almost every visit. What a number of old garden flowers we find in the Perennial border. The Columbine, Pink, Canterbury Bell, Hollyhock, Sweet William and a host of other friends, all find a home in this department. Always have a few Perennials, but a little retired. The Perennial Climbers are admirable, and when we have so few adapted to our climate, should not be neglected.

ADLUMIA, Nat: Ord. Fumariaceæ.

Adlumia cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, is a very pretty native Biennial climber. The principal attraction consists in its delicate pale green, triply pinnate foliage, the twining foot-stalks of which act as tendrils. The flowers are pink and white, not very conspicuous or beautiful, and yet are neat and graceful, and of the form seen in the engraving. The plant neither runs nor bears flowers the first season, but the second will often grow twenty feet. Sow seed in the spring, in a damp, cool place, or keep the ground shaded. Transplant in the autumn, if possible, though the spring will answer. Although strictly a biennial, and therefore flowering but once, most persons would judge it to be a perennial, because in a damp situation, as on the north side of a porch or fence, self-sown seed germinate so freely that plants are always in abundance in every stage of growth, so that some are ready to take the place of the old vines each year. The Adlumia is known as the Wood Fringe, and is really one of the most interesting of our native climbers.





ADONIS, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

Adonis vernalis is the handsomest of the family, and is really a desirable border plant, with delicate foliage and a large flower, compared to the size of the plant, which is only about a foot in height. The blossoms are yellow, produced in May and June, and on account of this early blooming exceedingly valuable. The Adonis prefers a rather light soil. Seed may be grown in the open ground, and success is almost certain.

Flowers cup-shaped. This flower is now so seldom seen that it will be pronounced new by many.

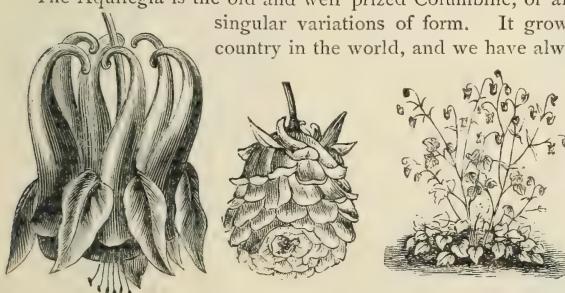
ALYSSUM, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*.

Alyssum saxatile compactum is an excellent free-growing Perennial, yet of a compact habit, and with pretty, small, golden yellow flowers, growing in dense clusters. Its popular name is Gold Dust. The Alyssum flowers very early in the season, when flowers are scarce, and this, with its other merits, make it quite valuable. Height of plant about ten inches. This is one of the really valuable plants that we can recommend with pleasure, because we know it will more than meet expectations. The Alyssum is well adapted for rock work, and forms an excellent mass for a bed. Seeds grow readily. Plants can be increased by layering.



AQUILEGIA, (Columbine,) Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The Aquilegia is the old and well prized Columbine, of almost every conceivable color, and singular variations of form. It grows wild in almost every temperate country in the world, and we have always heard it called by children the Wild Honeysuckle. Like a good many of our Perennials, this flowers early in the spring. The name Columbine was given because the five spurred petals, with incurved heads, have been thought to bear a resemblance to five doves, the sepals representing the wings. Seeds may be sown in the open ground. A



fine bed of Aquilegias when in flower is a beautiful exhibition. Our engravings show both the double and single flowers. Plants can be increased by a division of the roots.

CAMPANULA, Nat. Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

The perennial Campanula is the well known, popular, large, blue, bell-shaped flower, known every where as the Canterbury Bell. The C. medium is the only variety really entitled to the name, but it is commonly applied to all. Of late there have been many new varieties introduced, and some of them quite valuable. Calycanthema, shown in the engraving, has the calyx very large, and the same color as the corolla. There are also double varieties of every color produced by the Campanula, white, rose, blue and lilac. The double varieties, though curious, are not really so beautiful as the old single bell. They lose that light, transparent grace that is so attractive in a flower. We never yet saw a bell-shaped flower improved by doubling—at least we do not now remember a case of the kind.





DIANTHUS, Nat. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ.

Under this name we include three of the most magnificent members of the Floral family, the rivals of the Rose for queenly honors, the Carnation, the Picotee and Pink. As long as we can remember, these have been the favorite flowers of the florist, and proud and happy was the man who could produce a perfect flower.

The Carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*, is a grand flower, smooth edged, with the stripes broad and running from the base to the outer edge of the petal, as shown in the engraving at the left. The more clear and defined the stripe the better. The Picotee differs mainly in the coloring, the stripes running around the edge of the petal, as shown in the engraving, that is, when perfect, though there are some very good flowers with narrow and broken stripes running from the base to the outer edge of the petals. The Pink, *D. hortensis*, is smaller, more compact and more mottled than striped, with white ground. Seeds of all may be sown under glass, or in the open ground in the spring, and the second season will flower. Some

will prove poor or single, and these can be pulled up as soon as they show their character. Young plants are perfectly hardy, and will endure our winters well, but old plants are much injured generally. A succession of young plants should

be procured either from seeds or layers every year. Layering is simply cutting a slit in a young shoot to obstruct the flow of sap, and thus aid in the formation of roots. First cut half way through the shoot, then make a slit lengthwise about an inch. Remove the earth a few inches in depth, and press down the branch so that this slit will open, and then cover with the soil. Roots will form where the cut was made, and thus a new plant will be formed, which can be removed in the autumn or spring. The layering should be done in midsummer. The Pink is more hardy than the others and will not become injured in the winter, unless the plants are very much weakened by old age. The engravings show the Carnation and Picotee on the left of the page, and the Pink on the right. The plant of the



EICHORN
Pink is smaller and more compact than the others, and the leaves narrower.





DELPHINIUM, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

The perennial Delphiniums, commonly known as Larkspurs, are valuable plants, the foliage clean and pretty, habit strong and good, the flowering branches often four feet in height, the spikes of flowers six inches or more in length, and generally compact. The prevailing color is blue, and of the most intense character imaginable. Some varieties very light, azure blue, others of the darkest indigo shades. White and pink sorts are prized by some, but none are so gorgeous as the bright blues. Sow the seed in the spring, and very strong plants will be produced by autumn, that flower the next spring. Transplant from the seed-bed early in the fall. Roots of old plants may be divided either in the spring or autumn, and thus after good plants are once procured, they may be increased indefinitely. The name Larkspur is given on account of the spur, which resembles the spur of a bird, and forms a prominent feature in this flowers of the family.



DIGITALIS, (Foxglove,) Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

The Digitalis is a stately plant, when well grown, with flower-stems at least three feet in height. The raceme of flowers is at the extremity of the stem, several score of them, and all drooping on one side, and sometimes covering more than half its length, as may be seen in the small engraving. The flowers are of an irregular bell shape, and the engraving shows a flower of full size, marked in the interior with circular dark spots which are interspersed among a number of delicate, light colored hairs. There are several varieties, differing somewhat in form and color, but we have shown the general form, and the colors are white and different shades of purple. The Digitalis is a native of Europe, and the old variety, *D. purpurea*, may be found on the sides of almost any of the shady country lanes of England. The Digitalis is used in medicine. Its common name is Foxglove. Perfectly hardy, and seeds may be sown in the spring, in the garden, and transplanted as desired. In the autumn large plants can be divided, and thus plants may be increased indefinitely, but it is well to secure a few fresh plants from seed occasionally, as is in this way only new colors and varieties are obtained.



HEDYSARUM, (French Honeysuckle,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Pretty much all the species of this genus are handsome flowering plants, producing racemes of attractive, pea-formed flowers. *H. coronarium* is the best, and there is a scarlet and a white variety. Strange to say, this Hedysarum is called in England and America the French Honeysuckle, though it originated in Italy, and not in France, and bears no kind of resemblance to the Honeysuckle, but more resembles clover, and as the children suck the tubes of clover flowers and call them honeysuckles, perhaps this accounts for the name. It is used in the South of Europe as green feed for cattle. It bears some resemblance to the Scarlet Clover, but is a much bolder and handsomer flower, and really a most desirable Perennial. Every one who secures a few plants will be highly pleased with the investment. Perfectly hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground.





HOLLYHOCK, (*Althea rosea*,) Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

Every one knows the old Hollyhock, that all the children have played with, and that was so interesting and useful as a trap for bees, when you and I, dear reader, were young. Then it grew tall enough almost for a flag staff, with here and there a single flower about the shape, and half as large as a tea-cup, and every one of them, not appropriated to other uses, turned into a cheese about as big as a cent, which the girls thought made splendid necklaces. This was the old Hollyhock—not very pretty, not very graceful—and yet there were places where the Hollyhock of by-gone days looked well; at least we thought so once, and we have no desire to correct that opinion. But look from the picture we have drawn to the one made by our engraver. Here we have a stately flower, and one showing as much grace as the finest architectural column the skill of man ever devised. No Rip Van Winkle, just awakened from a forty years' sleep, would recognize the modern Hollyhock as akin to any flower he had ever before beheld. Indeed, when made up in bouquets, pretty good judges are often at fault. A good, double, clear, white Hollyhock is a very good substitute for a Camellia or a white Rose, as a center of a bouquet. I do not now think of one as good, except the double white Balsam. In situations suitable for tall flowers, we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock; and yet the improved varieties do not grow very high, from three to four feet being about the average. The Hollyhock is biennial. New plants are obtained from seed and by dividing the roots.

HONESTY, (*Lunaria*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Lunaria biennis is what is known as Honesty in all our gardens, and by all florists. There are a good many varieties, all, we think, native of Southern and Central Europe, and all tall-growing biennials and perennials. Honesty, the cultivated variety, bears racemes of pretty, single, purple flowers, and our engraving shows the general habit of the plant, as well as the size and form of the flower, a single specimen of which we give. The pod which contains the seeds is the most interesting to many growers, and indeed the plant perhaps is cultivated mainly for its peculiar seed-pouches, which are very large, perhaps two inches in length by one in width, very thin, and silvery white when ripe. These silvery pouches are curious and pretty, and are grown for winter ornaments, for which use they are very desirable. We have endeavored to show the appearance of these curious pods, each raceme of flowers producing about such a cluster as shown in the engraving. The plant is very hardy; two feet in height.

IPOMOPSIS, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*.



The Ipomopsis are very beautiful plants, with long, elegant spikes of rich orange and scarlet flowers, excellent for conservatory and out-door decoration. The foliage is very fine, like that of the Cypress Vine, giving great beauty to the plant, which grows usually from three to four feet in height, and keeps in flower a long time. The plant is a little difficult to keep over the winter, but generally proves quite hardy in a dry place. A wet situation is sure to destroy them in winter, causing

decay at the surface of the ground. With this exception, there are few plants of easier culture.





LINUM, (Flax,) Nat. Ord. Linaceæ.

Every one is acquainted with our common flax, which is a Linum, and has been cultivated for a good many thousand years, certainly since the time when Joseph gained such distinction in Egypt, for we read that Pharaoh clothed him in fine linen; and we are also told in the history of the plagues that occurred in the time of Moses, that the flax was smitten. There are several varieties of ornamental flax well worthy of culture, however, which few people know. The plants are very graceful, the foliage and stems delicate, and the flowers on the light, spray-like plants, seem floating in the air. Seeds may be sown either under glass or in the garden.

Height one foot. There are several varieties, white, blue, rose and yellow, and all desirable.

PAPAVER, (Poppy,) Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ.

There are a few Perennial Poppies that are not only worthy of cultivation, but exceedingly valuable to the gardener. The Oriental Poppy, for instance, which is of the most intense scarlet, with a blackish or purplish blotch at the base of each petal, we have often six inches in diameter. It is a monstrous single flower, and the flower stems generally reach three or four feet in height. There are other varieties somewhat similar in character, but we have never found any better. All the perennial Poppies are perfectly hardy, and seed may be sown in the open ground. Our engravings show the appearance of the plant when in bloom, as well as the form of the flower, of course much reduced in size. The single large perennial Poppies are a great addition to the herbaceous border, and are of great value among shrubbery, as they tend to relieve and lighten up the usual dark and sombre character borders or clumps of shrubbery assume after the early summer. A few plants of annual Poppies, and other free-growing hardy annuals, will give the shrubberies a cheerful and graceful wildness quite charming.

PENTSTEMON, Nat. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ.

The Pentstemon is one of the best of the perennial border plants. The very pretty long-tubed flowers grow in panicles,



and are purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white. The Pentstemons are all natives of America, and are very popular in all parts of the world. Our engravings show the habit of the plant, and also a portion of a panicle, with flowers of natural size. Seeds may be sown in May, in a cool, shady place, or under glass. The flowers of different varieties present a great

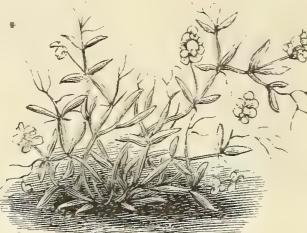
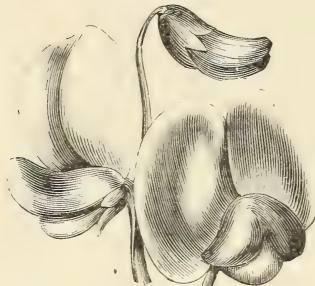
difference in appearance, some with a bold, open mouth and a generous throat, while others are of the form shown in the engraving.





PEAS, PERENNIAL, (*Lathyrus*,) Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

The Perennial Pea, to our fancy, is one of the prettiest climbers that grows, and peculiarly adapted to our climate. When in Europe, we saw it covering

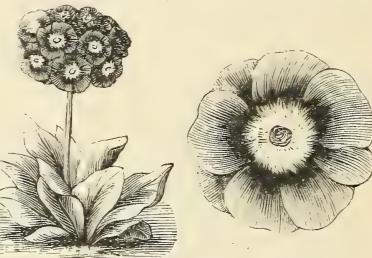


hundreds of humble cottages, causing the otherwise unsightly buildings to bloom with beauty. We determined to grow this fine climber and advise others to do the same. It is perfectly hardy in this climate, dies

down to the ground every winter and starts again in the spring, making a rapid growth, and properly trained, reaching ten or more feet in height, and flowering for a long time. The seed does not grow very readily sometimes, but roots can be obtained, and at a very moderate price. The engraving shows something of the habit of the plant, and also the size of the flowers, which grow in large clusters.

PRIMULA, Nat. Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

The Primulas do not succeed in our climate, either North or South, East or West, in any locality that we are aware of. In the moist, mild climate of England, and particularly of Scotland, the Primula family present a gorgeous array in the early spring. The Polyanthus is the favorite spring flower of English cottage gardens. Indeed, we found Spring Flower to be the common name in many localities for the *P. polyanthus*. The *P. auricula* is extensively grown in Europe in conservatories, or, more generally, houses exclusively devoted to the culture of this flower. In this country all do well in a cold house, but in the open ground succeed best in a Northern border, as the winter's sun is injurious. *P. veris* is the English Cow-slip, and *P. vulgaris* is the sweet and beautiful English Wild Primrose, that every one who spent his childish days among the green lanes and copices of England, ardently loves. Seed in our country must be sown under glass.



PYRETHRUM, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

The Pyrethrum, like the Aster, which it resembles, once was a rather poor single flower, and though somewhat showy, could claim but little beauty. The old Feverfew, with a small, double, yellowish white flower, was for a long time the best of the family, but recently many new varieties have been introduced, mainly from France, double, and of bright colors. They come only partly double from seed, but are well worthy of cultivation. We have found the plants to be entirely hardy in this section. It would be well to sow seed under glass, but we have grown it by sowing seeds in the open

ground. A good double Pyrethrum is as desirable as a good Aster, quite as large and as double, and if seed would uniformly or even generally produce double flowers, we would advise every one to introduce it to their gardens; but from the best seed we could ever obtain from the most reliable growers of France, the proportion of good double flowers was very small. We shall continue to try, and hope for better results.





ROCKET, (*Hesperis*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

The Sweet Rocket is a very hardy biennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, about the size shown in the engraving, and very much resembling the Stock, single, and fragrant during the evening. The best colors are purple and white. There are other colors which are not

desirable, and a double white, which produces no seed, and which we have not succeeded in naturalizing in America. The plant, with fair culture, will grow eighteen inches in height, is perfectly hardy, and seed will germinate readily in the open ground. The Rocket is thoroughly hardy, but the little pest that makes our Rad-

ishes "wormy" is very fond of its root, and sometimes causes the destruction of the plant.

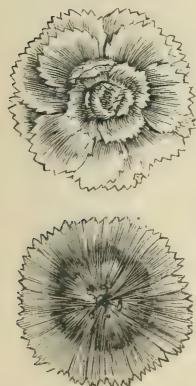
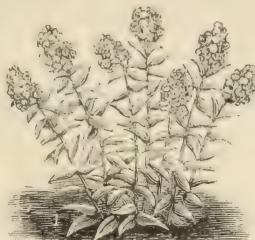
STOCK, BROMPTON, (*Mathiola incana*,) Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*.

The Brompton Stock is the biennial of the Ten-Weeks Stock. The plant is of a larger growth than the annual, the flowers larger, and the spikes longer and bolder. It would be difficult to find any flower more gorgeous than a good Brompton Stock, as seen growing in the gardens of the mild districts of Europe. We have measured spikes of blossoms nearly a foot in length, with the flowers as compact as possible. In the colder districts, the Brompton Stock is grown in conservatories. Unfortunately this Stock can not endure our winters, but if plants are grown in the open ground during the summer, in autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry. In the spring, the plants may be again transferred to the garden, where they will furnish a good many flowers during the early summer.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*,) Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

The Sweet William is a very old and popular garden flower, but not now so often as formerly seen in our gardens. Indeed, the system of bedding with Geraniums, and other bright flowers and ornamental foliaged plants, and the introduction of the Phlox and Petunia, and similar valuable annuals that give a constant display during the summer, has almost driven a good many of our really good flowers from the garden. A re-action, however, has commenced, and both amateurs and professional gardeners are beginning to look about for their old favorites, so long neglected and almost forgotten. They are not quite content, however, to accept the old flowers as they were thirty years ago; but are making earnest efforts for their improvement. In this improvement the Sweet William, like the Hollyhock, has largely shared. The best varieties are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large, and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size.

Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. There are very good double varieties, though a single Sweet William is much to be preferred to any double we have ever seen.





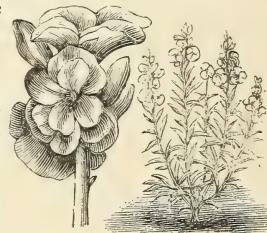
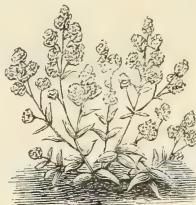
VALERIANA, Nat. Ord. Valerianaceæ.

The Valerian is a beautiful border plant that we can recommend to all lovers of flowers for the hardy, perennial border. There are a good many species of this genus, a few of them natives of Southern countries, tender, and only suitable for green-house culture, but they are mostly hardy, natives of Switzerland, Austria, the Pyrenees and Scotch Mountains. Nothing can be more beautiful than the chalk cliffs of England when covered with Valerian, as we saw them one glorious July day, a few years since. The improved or garden varieties are beautiful, bearing large corymbs of small

flowers, scarlet, white and red, the plant from two to three feet in height. The Valerian will bear shade and moisture.

WALLFLOWER, (Cheiranthus Cheiri,) Nat. Ord. Cruciferæ.

The Wallflower resembles the Brompton Stock in appearance, habit and necessary treatment. In the South of Germany, and in England, in early spring, the gardens are gorgeous with Wallflowers, while the fragrance peculiar to this flower perfumes the air. By growing plants in the ground and transplanting to pots in the autumn, or better, by placing the young plants in pots when taken from the seed-bed, and sinking the pots to the rim in earth, good plants will be secured for winter flowering in the house. Give a cool room, and plenty of water. By placing the pots in a pit or cold cellar, with a little light the plants may be kept alive during the winter, and until time to remove to the garden. For the conservatory the Wallflower is desirable. While the Brompton Stocks are clear white, purple, pink, &c., all the colors of the Wallflower possess more or less of yellow, the richest being deep, velvety, brownish red.



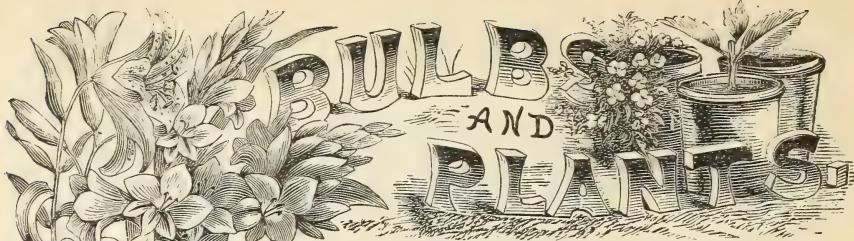
GREENHOUSE.

THE names in this department will have a familiar sound to all lovers of house plants. The Heliotrope, the Calceolaria, Gloxinia, Chrysanthemum, Cineraria, Geranium, Fuschia, etc., are associated with our earliest recollections of floriculture. Most persons procure house plants from the green-houses, and when but one or two of a kind are needed this is a good plan. It is also well to purchase of the nearest florist, if good plants can be obtained, because you can then make the selection personally, and your florist needs, and we hope deserves, encouragement. Some, however, have green-houses and desire many plants, and others take pride and pleasure in growing from seed—in watching every day's mysterious growth, from the tiny seed-leaf to the full developed plant, in all its grand display of beauty. To all such we shall be happy to furnish seeds. As the seeds in this department are mostly delicate, it is best to make several sowings at different times. The most experienced gardeners always do this, but then they have not so much confidence in themselves as some people of a good deal less knowledge and experience, and who never make mistakes. Most of the varieties known as green-house plants will, of course, succeed as well in the dwelling house as the green-house, if we can only secure the conditions necessary to their health, and which the conservatory

or green-house furnish. These are light, warmth, moisture, air, and occasionally a little sunshine. Some may think that they furnish all these conditions, and yet the plants do not flourish.

The difficulty generally is that we keep our living rooms too warm for plants, and too warm also for our own good. The atmosphere of the living room, also, is too dry. The florist syringes his plants, and throws water on the paths, and all about his houses, so as to obtain a moist atmosphere by its evaporation. In our living rooms we provide no water for evaporation, and the consequence is a dry and unhealthy atmosphere, generally

filled with fine dust from the carpets. Keep the plants clean and comfortable, with thermometer not over seventy. The engravings at the right, commencing at top of page, show the Heliotrope, Calceolaria, and Cineraria; on the left, the Cianthus.



TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

THE Tender or Summer Bulbs, in this latitude, during August and the early part of September, are truly grand beyond comparison. They may not be equally gorgeous in many places, but our experience and observation is that the Summer Bulbs are delightful almost everywhere. It is no wonder they are becoming so popular in all parts of the civilized world. The Gladiolus takes rank at the very head of the list and the Dahlia is gaining more than its old popularity. The tender bulbs are so certain in their growth that disappointment is hardly possible, and so easily cared for that no one can complain of the trouble. Summer Bulbs should not be planted until frost is over in the spring, and in the autumn must be taken up before hard frosts. They are easily preserved in any place free from frost during the winter. These remarks refer to the more Northern States, or where severe frosts occur in winter. In sections further South many of the kinds will endure the winter without injury, and different kinds possess different degrees of hardiness, according to the country from which they were obtained; but all of what are called Summer Bulbs originated South, and cannot endure much frost, while all are, of course, perfectly hardy in their native home.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of our Summer Bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, and often several spikes from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious and interesting manner. Perhaps we have no flower that presents such a gorgeous display of delicate yet brilliant colors in the garden, or on the exhibition tables, or for extensive floral decorations, as the Gladiolus. For many years the French have been the most skilful propagators of this flower, and every season introduced many very beautiful new varieties, grown, of course, from seed, which the rest of the world have been very glad to purchase at extravagant prices—five dollars or more each. There is no country in the world, we think, where the Gladiolus thrives as it does in America—it is subject here to no disease, which is not the case in Europe—and to plant a bulb is to insure a good spike of flowers. It is not strange; therefore, that the Gladiolus is becoming exceedingly popular, and receiving especial attention from florists. In our own grounds we cultivate from five to ten acres of the best named varieties, and several acres of seedlings. Among these seedlings are annually produced some very choice flowers, while the average is very good, quite as fine as ninety per cent. of the best named sorts. The bulb, as it is commonly called, is really a corm, and from this grows the erect stem, terminating in a spike of flowers. The culture is very





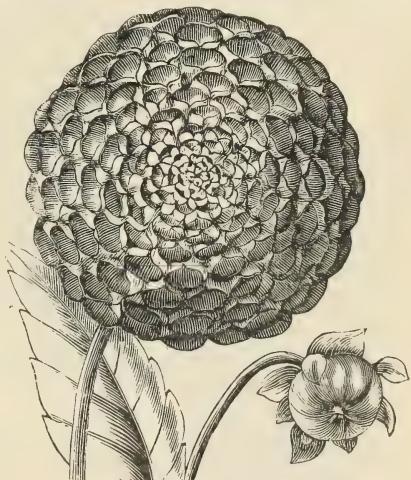
simple. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and cover about four inches. If set in rows

they may be six inches apart in the rows, and the rows one foot apart. The planting may be done at different times from the middle of April to the first of June, to secure a long succession of bloom. Keep the earth mellow, and place a neat stake to support the spikes in storms. I have never known a case where the Gladiolus failed to give the most perfect satisfaction, opening a new field of beauty to those unacquainted with its merits. In the fall, take up the bulbs, let them dry in the air for a few days, then cut off the tops and store the bulbs out of the way of frost, for next season's planting. Look at them occasionally. If kept in a place too moist, they will show signs of moisture and perhaps mildew. If this appears, remove them to a drier position. If the bulbs shrivel, it shows they are

getting too dry; but they do not usually suffer from a dry atmosphere. To prevent disappointment, I would say, I know of no Gladiolus of a bright yellow color, and none of spotless white. Our engravings show two plants in flower, of somewhat different habit; also, a bulb or corm, and a single flower, the two latter about natural size.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia, some twenty or more years ago, was altogether the most popular florist's flower, and Dahlia exhibitions the most noted horticultural contests. The Dahlia for a time lost part of its eclat, but is now not only regaining its lost ground, but bids fair to exceed even its former position in public estimation. We are not surprised at this, for when we look upon a well-formed Dahlia, we are compelled to acknowledge that it is a wonder of beauty and perfection. The Dahlia, when first discovered in Mexico, about 1784, and named after Dr. DAHL, a pupil of Linnaeus, was a single flower, and its improvement was accomplished by the patience and skill of European florists. It was first cultivated for its tubers, which were thought to be eatable. It was not until 1814 that it began to excite the attention of florists, and the improvement of the Dahlia has been constant to the present time; for though florists thought this flower had attained the highest point of beauty many years since, every year seedlings are produced and named which are considered as surpassing their predecessors in some point of excellence. We exhibited seedlings of our own growing in 1874, which such excellent judges as ISAAC BUCHANAN and C. L. ALLEN pronounced superior to any they had before seen. The flower shown is about one-half the size of a large Dahlia, though they differ very much in this respect,





some varieties always producing large and others small flowers, the small or medium being usually the most perfect, and the largest often somewhat coarse. Purchasers of Dahlias usually

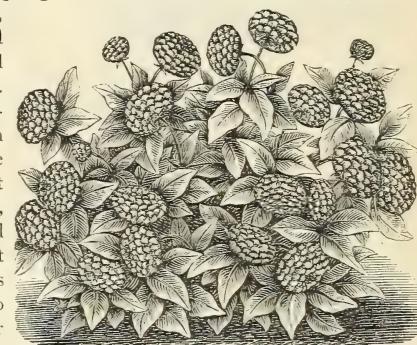
obtain the tubers for planting, because they are more safely transported than plants, and the appearance of these tubers will be seen by the little engraving of the Dahlia root. Buds are found at the neck of the tubers and these form the plants. Put the tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. There is no necessity for planting the Dahlia early, as it is an autumn flower, and seldom gives good blossoms until the nights are somewhat cool. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, dry them a little, remove the tops, and store in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and re-planted. The size of the tuber has no influence on the strength of the plant or the beauty of the flower; all the tuber is needed for is to sustain the young shoot until it can take root and obtain its own support. Florists

usually place the tubers in a hot-bed early in the spring, and as fast as the young shoots get a few inches of growth, take them off and pot them, when, everything being favorable, each one will root and make a good plant. They are often sold in this way, especially new and scarce varieties. The tall growing plants require staking, if growing in exposed situations, or they are often broken by the wind. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes, the first being the largest and most important, as follows: *Show Dahlia*, growing from three to four feet in height, and embracing all our finest sorts, fit for exhibiting at horticultural shows, from which the name is derived; the flowers ranging in size from two and a half to four inches in diameter.

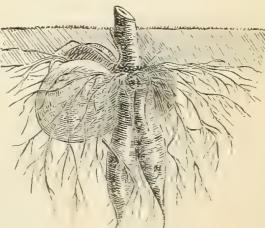
The *Dwarf* or *Bedding Dahlia* grows about eighteen inches in height, and makes a thick, compact bush, and covers a good deal of surface. Flowers of the size of Show Dahlias. They are therefore very desirable for bedding and massing. The *Pompon* or *Bouquet Dahlia* makes a pretty, compact plant, about three feet in height. The leaves are small, and the flowers from one to two inches in diameter. Many expect to find small flowers on their Dwarf Dahlias, and feel disappointed because they are of the ordinary size, not knowing that it is the plant, and not the flower that is dwarfed, and that only the Pompon gives the small flowers. The striped and



POMPON DAHLIA.



DWARF DAHLIA.



DAHLIA ROOT.

mottled and spotted flowers belonging to the Show section are called *Fancy*, and though not as rich and usually as highly prized as the selfs, or those of one color, are very attractive.

CANNA.

The Canna is a fine foliage plant, making a good bed alone, but particularly desirable as the center of a group of foliage plants, of which it is one of the very best. Growing from three to four feet. The leaves are sometimes two feet in length, of a beautiful green, some varieties tinted with red. The flowers are on spikes, pretty, but not conspicuous. Roots can be taken up in the autumn and placed in the cellar. They flourish and are vigorous in the dryest and hottest weather. A bed of Cannas presents a very beautiful tropical appearance that is exceedingly pleasant, contrasting delightfully with the ordinary foliage of the garden. In the West Indies a superior kind of arrowroot is made from the fleshy underground stems; the tubers of some species are eaten as a vegetable. The seeds are large, round and black, which gives its common name, Indian Shot. The Canna and the Ricinus we consider the two best foliage plants known for ordinary use in this country, as they will give better satisfaction with less trouble and expense than any others we are acquainted with. A good, large bed, entirely of Cannas, and another of Ricinus, will almost make one dream he is luxuriating in the tropics.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

The Caladium is one of the handsomest of the ornamental-leaved plants. The leaves are often more than a foot in length, nearly as much in breadth, and of a beautiful green, somewhat variegated or mottled. Roots obtained in the spring will make a good growth in the summer, and in the fall should be taken up and stored in the cellar, like Dahlias. The Caladium delights in heat and moisture, and in localities pretty well North it is well to start the root stalks, or rhizomes, which the fleshy bulb-like root is called, in the house a few weeks before it is time to plant in the garden, as in this way a larger and earlier growth is obtained. The Caladium is a native of very warm countries, such as the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies, and as the roots abound in starch, they are eaten by the natives, after being deprived of their acrid properties by some process of cookery, or perhaps filtering, in some such manner as the Indians of California remove the tannin and bitter taste from the acorns, which they do by washing and filtering through the sand, selecting any sandy spot, and scooping out a hollow for the purpose.



OXALIS.

One of the prettiest things we are acquainted with for borders or edgings of beds and walks, is the Oxalis lasiandra. We first saw it in the grounds of an English gardener, and thought it

a good thing to take the place of the old box edging, now gone out of use, obtained bulbs, and have cultivated it ever since. It forms a fine rounded edging a foot or so in height, and about the same in breadth. The leaves are in nine divisions, as shown in the



engraving, the flower-stems standing well up above the foliage, of a bright, purplish pink, and of the size seen in the illustration. The flowers open in sunny weather, and close in the afternoon. The bulbs are small, and should be planted one or two inches apart in the spring, and every one will produce a good plant. Take up the bulbs and store them away in the fall. We leave a few out each season, with satisfactory results, but cannot recommend the practice in the North, until we are better satisfied of their entire hardiness.



TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing tall stems three feet in height, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. The engravings



show a plant, much reduced in size but giving a very good idea of its appearance when in blossom; a flower, and also a tuber, both of natural size. The Tuberose, being a native of the East Indies, delights in great heat, and where summers are short and not very warm, does not always flower before frost destroys the plant. In such latitudes, obtain tubers early and plant them in boxes of earth, and place these boxes in the hottest place in the house, watering very little, where they can remain until the atmosphere and soil is quite warm. Then



transplant to the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in the early winter can plant a few bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of autumn, to be then removed to the house. Those who are favored with warm and long summers, need only plant the tubers in the garden as soon as the weather is warm. The Tuberose flowers but once; but the old tuber forms many small ones, and these, after one year's growth, under favorable circumstances, make flowering bulbs. A dwarf variety, called Pearl, has a shorter flower-stem, usually about eighteen inches. Those who preserve tubers over winter for flowers the next summer, must keep them in a warm room, or the flower stem will rot, and the tubers never flower.



MADEIRA VINE.

The Madeira Vine is a beautiful climber, with thick, glossy, light green, almost transparent leaves, and climbing to almost any remarkable height, and twining in any desired form. Then

it is as useful as beautiful, because it will bear almost any kind of merciless treatment, without saying a word. Plant the tuber out of doors in the spring, and it commences to grow at once, and if in a warm, sheltered place, very rapidly, until its slender branches, covered with pretty leaves, have climbed nearly a score of feet over pillar or porch; and then towards autumn, as though grateful for a chance to live and grow, it sends forth its racemes of little, delicate, white flowers, as sweet almost as Mignonette. In the autumn, cut off the tops, dig up

the tubers, and throw them into a cellar, where they will keep sounder and safer than potatoes; or, take up the bulbs carefully, pot them, remove them to the house, and they will bear the heat, dust and smoke of the worst living room imaginable, with perhaps only a pitiful look of remonstrance from their sensitive leaves, while anything like decent usage will cause a smile of satisfaction, from the root to tiniest leaflet. The Madeira Vine is excellent for baskets and vases, furnishing a large amount of pretty, graceful foliage. For screens for windows and other



in-door work it is equaled by no climber, except, perhaps, the Ivy, which is almost a salamander.



TIGRIDIA.

The Tigridia, or Mexican Tiger Flower, is one of the most curious and beautiful flowers that this earth produces. T. Pavonia is of the richest scarlet, with a center of golden yellow spotted

with black. T. conchiflora, orange, variegated with yellow and spotted with black. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, and, though short-lived, are produced in succession during the whole season, so that a little bed is never without flowers. The blossoms appear very early in the morning, and in dull weather will be bright nearly all day, but a few hours of sunshine destroy their beauty. The next morning, however, a new lot appear, and the bed is gay as ever. The flower stems are from twelve to eighteen inches in height, the bulbs are small. Plant about the middle of May in this latitude, and take them up in October, dry for a few days in the air, and then pack them away in dry sand or sawdust in any room free from frost, and out of the reach of mice and rats, as these animals consider them a great luxury.



AMARYLLIS VALOTTA PURPUREA.

This is becoming a very popular plant for summer blooming, and for a pot-plant for the decoration of porches, piazzas, etc., there is nothing prettier. It throws up a strong flower-stem, in August, about eighteen inches in height, bearing from four to eight brilliant, purplish scarlet flowers, two to three inches in diameter, and as these flowers open in succession, the plant continues in blossom a long time, and therefore makes a very durable as well as beautiful ornament. It flowers most surely and freely in a small pot; indeed, a pot a little more than sufficient to hold the bulb is all that is necessary, and this is an advantage, because any of the little ornamental pots may be employed for this bulb, and they are charmingly in keeping with the neat habit of the plant, and the honorable position it is destined to occupy on the entrance porch, or the verandah in front of the parlor windows. Bulbs may be potted any time in the spring, or even as late as June. After flowering, the bulb may remain in the pot until the following spring, and should be kept pretty cool and not over moist. In May next the bulb will probably need more room, and should be re-potted for flowering. In a year or two a number of bulbs will form, giving several flower stems.

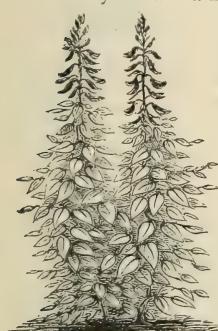


ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.

The Erythrina is a fine, robust plant, with broad leaves and large red flowers, somewhat peafomed, an inch or so in length, and growing in long racemes, sometimes ten or twelve inches in length. There is great substance in the flower, giving it a leathery appearance. The roots are thick and fleshy, but not exactly tuberous, and may be kept in a pit or cellar during the winter.

Plants put out in the spring will flower during the summer, and before hard frosts should be taken up, the main branches cut back to within four or five inches of the root, and then stowed away in winter quarters until spring. It is a very fine plant, and those who have never grown it will derive a good deal of pleasure from its culture. It is a native of Brazil, and in the more Southern States and Pacific coast would prove hardy. In giving direction for culture we are apt to furnish those suited to our latitude,

forgetting the great extent and diversified climate of our country, though we have endeavored to be particular on this point. Readers, however, are always ready to take advantage of any climatic favors that will save trouble.





TRITOMA.

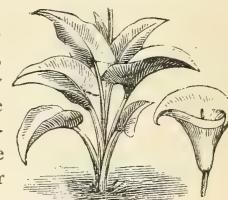
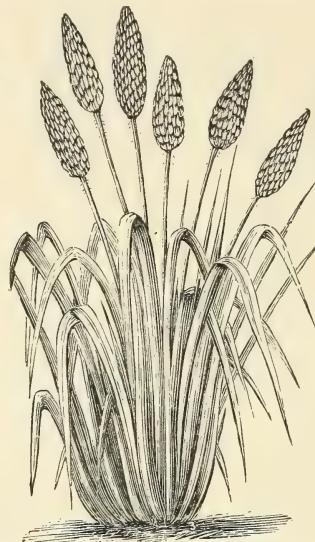
The *Tritoma uvaria* is a stately, vigorous plant, sending up its strong flower stems four or five feet in height, surmounted by a spike of curious red and orange, pendant flowers, a foot in length,

very striking, and by its supposed resemblance to that domestic implement, generally known as the Red Hot Poker. The *Tritoma* flowers late in the summer, usually commencing in August in this latitude, and continuing until winter, and is admirably adapted for forming large beds or groups, the numerous flame-colored racemes forming a stately object. The *Tritoma* was supposed to be tender, and for some years we removed plants to the greenhouse or pit in the autumn, but lately we have allowed nearly

ly our whole stock to remain in the open ground during the winter, and without the loss of a plant. There are several varieties advertised in Europe, and we have imported and grown all, but the difference is very slight.

CALLA.

This is the well-known Egyptian Lily, or Lily of the Nile. Its large white flowers are indispensable in the winter, its foliage is broad and good, and it will prosper under very adverse circumstances, if water is provided in abundance. It is also an excellent plant for aquariums—none better, either placed in the center bedded in a little earth and sand, which may be covered with stones, or planted in a pot which can be placed in the aquarium, and so covered with pieces of rock as to be entirely concealed. In the spring, the plant may be planted in the garden, where it can remain until autumn, when it should be repotted for winter flowering. It will not appear to advantage in the garden, nor is it designed to do so, the object being to place it where it will be no trouble and at the same time gain strength for winter blooming. In California the Calla makes a wonderful growth, and is perfectly hardy, as, of course it is in the South.





HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

Hardy Bulbs are those that, like the Lilies, endure the winter in the garden without injury, and when once planted will continue to grow and increase for a number of years. They are, and always will continue, popular, on account of their great beauty, and because they require so little labor. The work of planting once well done is over for a life time. There is no taking up and storing and re-planting — no danger of loss from frost, or rotting from improper storing. Occasionally, when the increase has been so great that the plants crowd each other, they can be taken up, divided and re-planted, and if the increase has been too great for the space desired to be appropriated to them, flower-loving neighbors will be glad of the surplus. No plant, or class of plants, however, possess all good qualities, and those in this department do not generally keep in flower a long time, like some of our best annuals and tender bedding plants.

ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA.

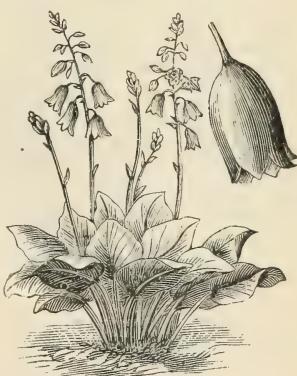
Anemone Japonica alba is the best hardy, white blooming, autumn flowering plant we have.

The Anemone, during the summer, is a plain looking plant, with dark green foliage, one that would attract no attention; but in the latter part of summer flower stems begin to appear, and when some eighteen inches in height the white flowers commence to open; and if the nights are rather cool and dewy, the advancement of the plant to perfection is rapid. It soon bears from a score to a hundred of its clear white flowers, and is an object to delight every lover of flowers, especially as it continues to improve until destroyed by frost, thus giving a mass of white blooms when every other white flower is gone, except the Ten-Weeks Stock, Candytuft and Alyssum. The flowers are more than an inch in diameter. The plant is perfectly hardy every where, we judge, never having lost one, and increases so rapidly that a small plant soon makes a conspicuous clump. Although perhaps not to be recommended for cutting, as it does not carry very well, for large floral decorations it is quite valuable.

DAY LILY.

The pretty Funkia, commonly called Day Lily, we believe, because one of its beautiful flowers opens every day, is truly a very desirable autumn flower that every one should possess, and everybody will be

pleased with. The plant has light, broad foliage, prettily veined. The buds form in a cluster on a stem six inches or more in length, as shown in the engraving, but usually only one opens each day. The flowers are of the purest white imaginable, trumpet-shaped,



about five inches in length. The blue variety, shown in the engraving at right of page, has smaller flowers, but larger clusters, makes a taller growth, and though not so pretty nor so popular as the white, is a meritorious autumn flowering plant.



LILIES.

THE LILY is loved in every land. It is the queen of flowers, and only the Rose can dispute its regal honors. We find it in the humid vale, the arid desert, and on the lofty mountain top. With few exceptions, Lilies succeed in our gardens admirably, are subject to no diseases, and continue to increase in strength and beauty for many years. From six to a dozen of the best varieties will give a good collection, better far than is seen even in most of our best gardens. The past twenty years has added to our garden Lilies the best we now possess, such as *Lancifolium*,

of several varieties, *Auratum*, *Washingtonianum*, *Bloomerianum*, &c. Some of the newer varieties have been affected with a strange disease, or perhaps did not take kindly to our climate and soil, or may have been seriously injured by a long journey. Whatever may have been the cause, the *Auratum* certainly was not reliable for a number of years after its introduction. Some, having every appearance of soundness, when planted would make a vigorous start, and then, without apparent cause, perhaps as the buds were about to open, show signs of disease, the leaves drooping, and an examination showing a decaying bulb. Others would flower beautifully the first season, and decay the second or even the third. We



LILUM LANCIFOLIUM.

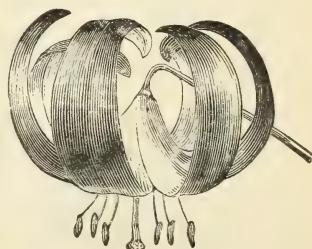


have lost thousands of *Auratum* bulbs in this way. We have now mature, good sized bulbs, raised in our grounds—beds of many thousands, with the foliage very much improved, and very little, if any, sign of disease. The *Auratum* is so grand that we must have it, though we occasionally lose a bulb or two; and as we now grow them with every appearance of soundness, the difficulty, whatever its cause, we hope is entirely overcome.

The California Lilies we have not before dared to describe, although we have cultivated them several years, because sometimes we have received several species under one name, and at other times, what seemed to be one variety, with a good many more names than it was entitled to. Our management, also, seemed to be defective, so we visited California to see the Lilies and consult with her most conscientious florists and most experienced botanists. We think we now understand the characteristics of the California Lilies, and their habits, so that we can describe them understandingly; but the most important lesson we learned was the necessity of deep planting. We are quite certain we dug Lily bulbs in California fully eighteen inches below the surface, and are satisfied that much of our losses with the *Auratum* and the Pacific Lilies was the result of shallow planting, though we are well aware that this was not the entire cause. We would advise all who plant the *Auratum*, or any of the California Lilies, to set them deep. Indeed, all Lilies require deep planting.

The collection of Lilies is now so large and so good that no lover of flowers can afford to ignore this interesting and elegant family, and no garden can be considered complete without a good collection. We will describe a few of the best.

Lilium lancifolium. Among the many truly valuable flowers that have been introduced into this country and Europe from Japan and China, during the past twenty years, we know of



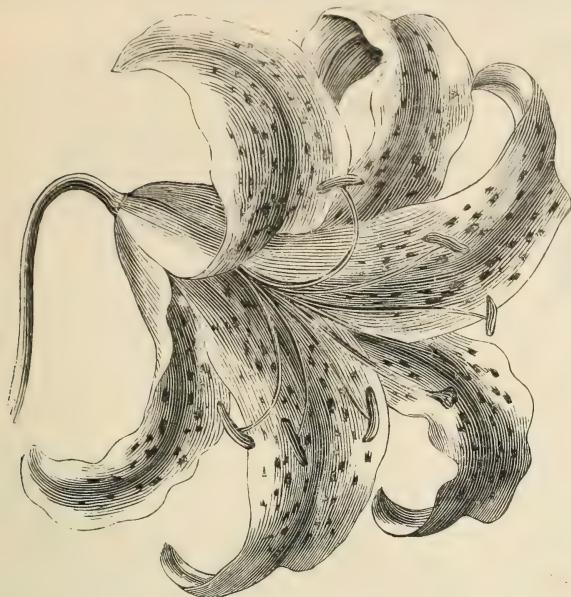
LILUM CHALCEDONICUM.



none that excel the beautiful, delicate, yet brilliant Japan Lilies—*Lilium lancifolium*. In addition to their beauty, these Lilies are exceedingly fragrant and as hardy as any of our common varieties.

Strong bulbs send up flowering stems from three to four or five feet in height, and begin to bloom about the middle of summer. Each flowering stem will have from two to a dozen flowers, according to strength of bulb. No description can do anything like justice to these flowers, or show the beautiful frost-like white of the surface, glistening like diamonds, or the rubies that stand out on the surface.

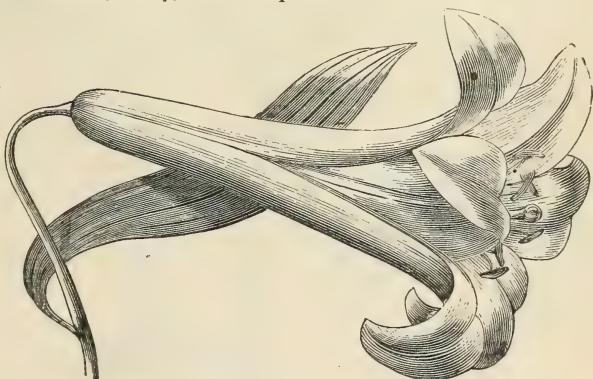
L. Chalcedonicum is one of the Martagon or Turk's Cap Lilies, being much reflexed, as can be seen in the engraving. The flower is small, about the size of our common Can-



LILUM AURATUM.

adense, but it is the most brilliant flower of the family—a scarlet so bright that no painting can do it justice, as it is impossible to procure a color sufficiently intense. We have endeavored to portray this Lily in our Chromo B, where it will be found quite correct, except in coloring. The Chalcedonicum is a native of Palestine, and is, no doubt, the flower referred to by our SAVIOR as the Lily of the field arrayed in glory far exceeding even the glory of Israel's most voluptuous monarch. In addition to the brilliant color, the flower has the appearance of being freshly varnished. Plant pretty deep, and it is well to give a little mulching the first summer. A few flowers only will be given the first season, if any, but the improvement will be marked and satisfactory every season.

L. auratum is the great Lily of Japan, often called Golden-Banded Lily. This is the King of Lilies. The flower is from ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six very delicate white ivory parts, each being thickly studded with spots of crimson, and having a



LILUM JAPONICUM LONGIFLORUM.

golden band through its center. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers attain a very large size, and upward of a dozen are produced on a single stem. As before observed, I find Auratums grown on my own grounds are fine and healthy, showing every sign of strength and



vigor. Plant in as dry a place as possible, and at least six inches in depth. The bulbs should remain in the ground several years without removal, if possible. If good bulbs are planted, they will generally bloom the first summer, and continue to improve every year.



LILUM CANDIDUM.

Lilies very similar, though larger and somewhat scarce. Eximium has flowers about an inch or two longer, and the plant is somewhat taller. Takesima produces flowers about the same size as Eximium, but the plant is quite distinct, the flower stalk being purplish.

Lilium candidum is our common white Lily, and we have none more beautiful. It is hardy everywhere, and constantly improves, throwing out new bulbs, so that after a few years a clump is formed several feet in diameter and from four to five feet in height, giving a perfect mass of beautiful, white, fragrant blossoms. For floral decorations no flower excels this beautiful white Lily, and we advise everybody to grow a clump of these flowers in some corner of the garden, especially for cutting for decorative purposes. Was this Lily newly discovered it would be very much prized, and every one would desire to possess it, regardless of cost, but being old it is too much neglected. For this reason we urge upon our readers the claims of one of our oldest and best friends.

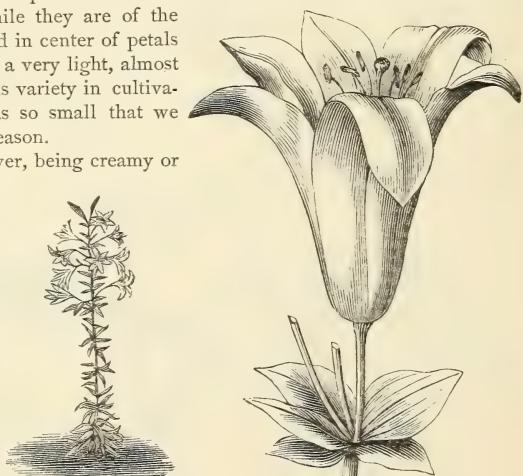
L. speciosum album, by some florists called *Præcox*, is a new white Lily from Japan, of the Lancifolium style, and is far superior in purity of color, size of flower and vigor of plant, to the old Lancifolium album. In habit, the plant is as robust as Rubrum, but shorter, the flowers are as large, but more reflexed, while they are of the purest white, the flower stem and band in center of petals being pea-green. Leaves and stems a very light, almost transparent green. We have had this variety in cultivation several years, but our stock was so small that we could not offer it for sale until this season.

L. excelsum is a very delicate flower, being creamy or light buff, and exceedingly fragrant.

The plant is vigorous, blooms abundantly, and is one of the tallest of the family. This is the only true buff Lily we know of, and it is a real beauty, a strong bulb throwing up a stem more than four feet in height, and bearing a score or more of flowers, of a creamy buff, almost salmon, reflexed, and about three inches in diameter.

L. Washingtonianum is one of the best of the California and Oregon Lilies, pure waxy white, glossy as though freshly varnished, and spotted with fine purple spots. The flowers, though perfectly white when they open, change to pink, becoming darker each day, so that flowers are seen on the same plant of every shade from white

Japonicum longiflorum is trumpet-shaped, four inches or more in length, and of pearly whiteness. It is perfectly hardy and healthy. The plant seldom exceeds eighteen inches in height. Bulbs small. It is destined to become a universal favorite. The Longiflorum bears forcing well, and therefore can be grown in the house where it will invariably give perfect satisfaction. Indeed it is one of those beautiful and useful flowers that we cannot praise too highly. There are two



LILUM WASHINGTONIANUM.



to deep purplish pink. We have now this Lily in flower, growing from four to five feet in height, and bearing over twenty flowers each.

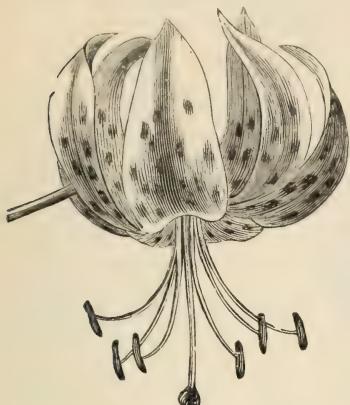
Flowers two inches in length and the same in breadth. The engravings show a flower just opened, and also the habit of the plant, both, as in all our Lily engravings, much reduced. Having spent the summer of 1874 in California, mainly for the purpose of examining the Lilies of the country, and learning all we could of their habits and true names, we feel prepared to offer the Lilies of the Pacific coast to our customers with confidence. The Washingtonianum we have flowered for a number of years, and we think our bulbs are sound and healthy, though we would say to all to whom money is an object, and failure would prove a disappointment, procure but one or two of these new California Lilies, just for trial. If they succeed you will be delighted, and if any fail the loss will not be serious. Set the bulbs down not less than six inches.

The *Bloomerianum*, or *Humboldtii*, is a

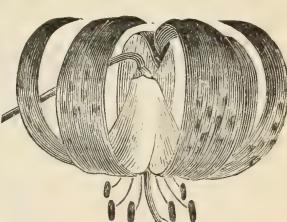
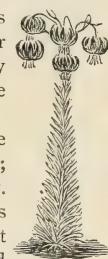
pretty yellowish Lily, with large brown spots, a native of California, and which we found growing mostly in shady places and near the banks of running streams. It is a very desirable Lily. About four feet in height. It was named *Bloomerianum* after a worthy Botanist of California, our friend *BLOOMER*, by that enterprising and whole-souled collector, Dr. *KELLOGG*, with whom we have spent many pleasant hours; but by some it is thought to have been previously discovered by *ROEZL*, and named in honor of Baron *HUMBOLDT*. Plant this and all California Lilies deep, certainly not less than six inches, and we think this variety might well be grown in partial shade. A good mulching the first season after planting is very desirable, not only for this variety, but for all the Lilies. We are apt to think because a plant is a native of a warm, dry country, that it can endure any amount of heat, but we often find that such plants, in a natural state, grow in shady nooks and ravines and on mountain sides, constantly watered by cool springs.

The *Pardalinum* is a California Lily, something like our *Canadense* and *Superbum*, but of clearer yellow and brighter red. It is a very good small Lily, growing in large clusters, and quite desirable. The lower half of each petal is yellow, spotted with brown, the upper half red, almost crimson, giving the flower a very pretty appearance. The foliage is lanceolate, that is, very narrow, lance-shaped leaves, and we have never seen a plant or bulb, or even leaf, that was not entirely healthful. Although we have had most of the new California Lilies on trial for a number of years, we have been rather slow in introducing them to the notice of our readers, for reasons previously stated. There is great pleasure in testing comparatively untried plants and bulbs, somewhat the same kind of feeling we experience in traveling a new road or visiting a strange country. We would deprive no one of this pleasurable excitement, yet we cannot forget the fact that many of our friends have but little money with which to indulge their love for the beautiful, and we feel exceedingly anxious that this little should be invested to the best possible advantage.

In our supplement will be found a complete list of all the Lilies we consider worthy of culture; or rather, of all we have thus far proved worthy. There are a good many varieties of Tiger Lilies differing far too little from the original to merit serious attention, although they are much lauded by some florists. There are also double Lilies advertised, but we have never yet grown or seen a double Lily that we would tolerate on our grounds. There is neither poetry nor beauty in a poor, straggling, half-double Lily.



LILUM HUMBOLDTII.



LILUM PARDALINUM.



CHINESE PÆONIES.

The Chinese Pæonies are so valuable on account of their large size, beautiful coloring and delightful fragrance, and so entirely hardy and vigorous, that I am anxious all my customers

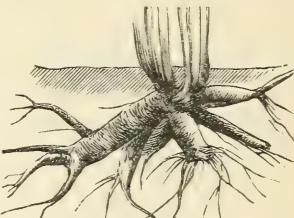
should have at least a *White* and a *Pink* Pæony. *Fragrans* is one of the best *Pink* varieties, but there are few exhibitions that present such a wonderful combination of colors as a bed of Pæonies. The Pæonies are perfectly hardy, never suffering injury by cold, and will succeed in any ground, unless so wet that the water will lay on the surface in the winter and spring. They may be planted either in the autumn or spring, and are transported with greater safety than almost any plant—not one in a hundred failing. They are also easily increased by division of the roots. A little extra attention in the way of manure will induce a vigorous and rapid growth. We do not know of anything that injures the Pæony except starving in a poor soil and standing water during the cold sea-



PÆONY FLOWER.

son. For large floral decorations few of our flowers can surpass the Pæonies. They seem designed for a grand display, without anything cheap or gaudy in their appearance. The large

engraving shows a flower about one-half natural size, though it must be understood there is a good deal of difference in the formation of flowers of different varieties. The small cuts give a pretty good idea of the form and habit of both plant and roots, the drawings being taken from a full grown and vigorous plant the second season after planting.



PÆONY ROOT.

Such a growth must not be expected the first season, nor should flowers be looked for or desired. Secure first a good strong plant, and then flowers will come in abundance. Those who are so impatient that they will plant only those things that flower the first season will never be very successful florists. Time passes swiftly, and plants grow while we work and sleep and travel.

VIOLETS.

The little sweet Violet is a plant that we need not describe very particularly, for it has not only made itself known, but universally loved by its sweetness. A single flower will perfume a bouquet, or a room, with its delightful aroma. It is also perfectly hardy and flowers freely very early in the spring. The color is blue, and our engraving shows pretty faithfully the habit of the plant and the size and appearance of the flower. Plants may be set out either in the spring or autumn, and can be increased by division when they attain a large size. The Violet flowers well in the house in winter if not kept too hot and dry.





PERENNIAL PHLOX.

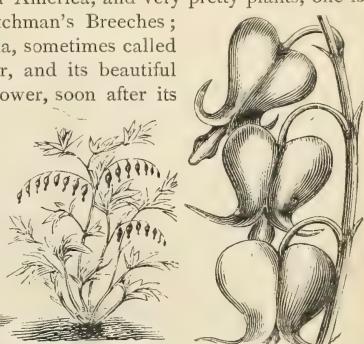
Very few plants give such universal satisfaction as the Perennial Phloxes. In the first place they are perfectly hardy, and will come out of any winter in good healthy condition without the loss of a plant.

Then we send them out with perfect confidence that they will reach their destination in just as good condition as they leave us. The flowers, when plants get strong, are immense bunches of bloom, from the purest white to crimson. Plants will keep increasing in size, and may be divided at the roots every year or two. Half-a-dozen well established plants, and of well selected colors, is a treasure for the garden that every lover of flowers must appreciate. The Perennial Phlox is one of those hardy, useful and beautiful flowers whose culture we are anxious to increase, because the expense and trouble is but little, and the result more than satisfactory. The flower resembles that of the annual Phlox, but the clusters are large, sometimes forming majestic heads of bloom. We have endeavored to show the appearance of the plant when in bloom in the little engraving, but we fear without much success. When in flower it is two feet or more in height. Seed does not germinate very readily, unless sown as soon as fully ripe, or before.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

There are several varieties of the Dicentra, natives of America, and very pretty plants, one is known commonly as Squirrel Corn, and another as Dutchman's Breeches; but the best of all is *D. spectabilis*, from Northern China, sometimes called Bleeding Heart, from the heart-like form of the flower, and its beautiful color. We well recollect the first time we saw this flower, soon after its introduction from China, and that we then thought it the most delicate and graceful flower we had ever seen. It was then considered tender, and cultivated in conservatories. It, however, soon proved its right to be classed among our hardy plants, where it has held for twenty years an honored position. The flowers are heart-shaped, deep pink, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful, drooping raceme, a foot or more in length. The Dicentra is also excellent for flowering in the house, and furnishes in winter very agreeable foliage, as well as beautiful flowers, and both quite freely. Plants may be taken up and potted in the autumn.



IVY PLANTS.

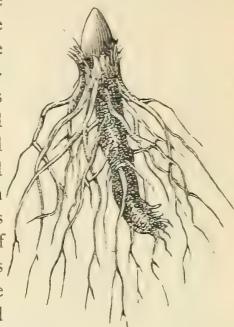
For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old wall or building, or to adorn either when new, we know of nothing in the world equal to the Ivy—it is so connected in our minds with ruined castles and brilliant poesy that it seems to throw an atmosphere of grace and beauty around every object subject to its transforming and beautifying influence. Unfortunately it does not prove quite hardy in some Northern sections of our country, when exposed on walls, not that it is injured by the cold, but by our warm winter sunshine. On the North or West side of a building it usually does well, receiving less sun than in other exposures. Wherever the Ivy does well we advise every one to grow a few; and as the best substitute, we recommend our beautiful Virginia Creeper, which is much more highly prized in Europe than in America. For in-door winter decoration the Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, one style being shown in the engraving, and will bear more hardships and bad usage than any plant we are acquainted with. Strong roots with branches from one to five feet in length should be planted.





LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The Lily of the Valley is one of those delicate, sweet little flowers that not only easily win our love, but keep it forever. No one would tire of the little Mignonette or the Lily of the Valley any quicker than he could of spring and sunshine, and singing birds. The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly; but florists and everybody wanted this pretty flower in winter, so the celebrated bulb growers of Holland grow and send to us tens of thousands of little buds, with roots attached, like the engraving, only a little larger, and these are called "pips," and sold at about a dollar a dozen. These are put four or five or half-a-dozen in a pot, and in about four or five weeks will flower. They will flower in damp moss, and can be handled in almost any way desired. The pips are not injured by frost, and can be sent out any time in the winter. When received, a part can be kept in damp moss or sawdust, cool and dormant; thus by making several plantings, flowers can be secured almost all winter. In the spring transfer to the garden.



PLANTS INSTEAD OF SEEDS.

In addition to the hardy plants already noticed, there are a few that we have described in our list of plants to be grown from seed, that some people prefer to obtain in a more speedy way, and therefore like to procure plants that will flower the first season. This is the case with the GARDEN PINKS, CARNATIONS and PICOTEEES. Good plants of either, set out in the spring, will flower freely during the summer, and will also furnish layers for new plants.

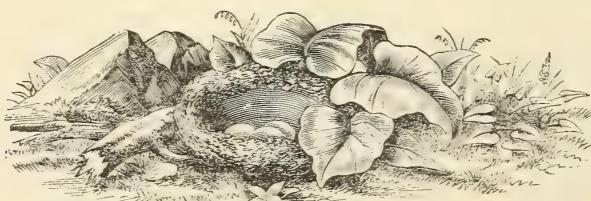
Plants of the DAISY, also, can be obtained, either spring or autumn, and generally with flowers and buds, for the Daisy gives its best flowers in fall and spring, and does not object to removal.

The HOLLYHOCK, too, many are so anxious to obtain that they prefer plants to seeds. In the north, plant only in the spring; but we say to all, when you purchase a Hollyhock plant, obtain a few seeds at the same time, and the next autumn you will have plenty of plants without purchasing.

Almost every one prefers plants of that beautiful grass, ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ, but we say as of the Hollyhock, obtain seeds also.

The ANEMONE and RANUNCULUS, though generally considered autumn bulbs, for a northern climate are much better planted in the spring; and in a cool northern border where there is partial shade, both will generally give good satisfaction.

There are several new and quite promising hardy plants that we may notice in our supplement.



VEGETABLE Department.

THE Vegetable Department is, to many of our readers, exceedingly interesting, and should be to all; for while we have no sympathy with those who say they "see more beauty in a cabbage or hill of potatoes than in the finest flower that ever grew," we do most heartily agree with those who take pride and pleasure in the culture of choice vegetables, and their improvement, and who are ready to say with DIOCLETIAN, "were you to come to my garden, and see the vegetables I raise with my own hands, you would no longer talk to me of empire." As much skill is required to produce an improved vegetable as a new and valuable flower, and perhaps as much as is needed to govern a nation; and the pleasure of success, we doubt not, is quite as great. The improvement in our vegetables for the past score of years has been great; indeed, we notice desirable progress almost every season, and more particularly in the purity of the seeds. The examinations of our trial grounds this year have been unusually satisfactory. To keep varieties pure, and true to name, requires a constant struggle, about which the nurserymen and florists who propagate by budding and grafting, and by cuttings and divisions of roots, know nothing, and of which gardeners usually have but little appreciation.

ASPARAGUS.

This now popular vegetable is so well known that most persons who have had experience in vegetable gardening are pretty well acquainted with its habits. The Asparagus is a salt water plant, indigenous to various parts of the coast of Europe and Asia, growing in salt water marshes. It has escaped from our gardens, and is now found in some places on the American coast, and is sometimes observed in meadows. The plant is perennial, and grows some five feet in height, with a branching stem, fine cylindrical leaves, small greenish flowers, and red berries containing black seed. The seed may be sown either in the spring or autumn, in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing — about a foot. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill thirty feet in length. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants may be set out in beds, about a foot apart each way. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center without stepping upon them. The plants may remain in the seed-bed until two years old, if desired. Before winter, cover the transplanted beds with about four inches of manure. A good many varieties are advertised, with but little difference. As Asparagus plants are all grown from seed,





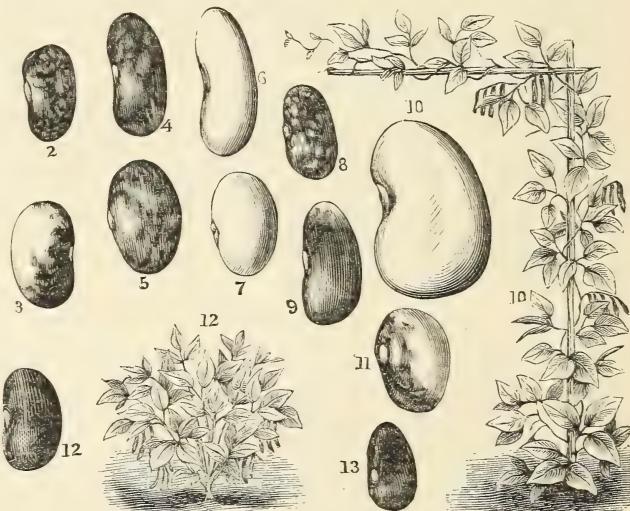
it will be seen that there is great opportunity for variation. Salt is an excellent manure for Asparagus, and an efficient assistant to the cultivator, keeping down the weeds with very little

labor. When grown in large quantities for market, Asparagus is often planted a foot apart in the rows, and the rows three feet apart, and sometimes three feet apart each way. Cut for use the third year after planting, and if the shoots appear pretty strong, a little may be cut the second year. The part used is the young shoots when about five or six inches in height, and when the bud is close and firm, and these should be cut a little below the surface, with a sloping cut. It is not best to continue the cutting late in the season, unless the shoots are very robust. Always give the bed a good dressing of manure in the fall, first removing the dead brush of the past

season. An Asparagus bed will last longer than the maker, so it should be well made, and there should be no haste in cutting. Those who do not wish the trouble and delay of growing Asparagus from seed, can obtain plants either one or two years old at a very moderate price. Secure a good, rich, deep, mellow soil, and set the plants with the roots spread out naturally, just as a good gardener would arrange the roots of any tree or plant, and so deep that the crown will be two to three inches below the surface. In removing weeds, be careful not to injure the crowns. In the spring remove them by hand. The engravings show a bunch of Asparagus, as usually exposed for sale, and a branch of the plant at seeding time.

BEANS.

Beans are usually divided into two general classes, Dwarf and Pole Beans. The Dwarfs are earlier and more hardy, as a general rule, than the running sorts. The Dwarfs are generally used for string-beans, when the pods are tender, and the climbers only for shelling. We have endeavored in the engraving to show the habit of both. Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not set out too early in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting until the ground is tolerably dry and warm. The Dwarf varieties grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height, need no support, and are planted either in drills or hills. The drills should be not less than a foot apart, two inches deep, and the seed set in the drills from two to three inches apart. The usual method in hills is to allow about four plants to a hill, and the hills two by three feet apart. Rows are best for the garden. A quart of ordinary sized Beans is about fifteen hundred, and will sow two hundred and fifty feet of rows, or one hundred and fifty hills. Hoe well, but only when dry. Running Beans should not be planted quite as early as the Dwarfs. The usual way of planting is in hills, about three feet apart, with the pole in the center of the hill. A very good way is to grow the running varieties in drills, using the tallest pea brush that can be secured conveniently. When the plants reach the top of the brush, pinch off the ends. The effect will be to cause greater fruitfulness below. In a stiff soil, especially, the Lima comes up better if planted carefully





with the eye down, the hill a little elevated. There are endless varieties of Dwarf Beans; as nothing of the vegetable family is more inclined to sport. We have endeavored to show the appearance of a few of the best sorts, when ripe. Figure 2 is Refugee; 3, Early China; 4, Early Mohawk; 6, White Kidney; 7, White Marrowfat; 8, Early Valentine; 9, Early Rachel; 13, Wax, or Butter—all Dwarfs. Fig. 5, London Horticultural; 10, Large Lima; 11, Concord; 12, Giant Wax—all Runners. The Scarlet Runner is the popular Snap Bean of England, and the Dwarfs are only used early in the season, before the Runners can be obtained.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

The Borecole, or as they are usually called, Kales, are not much grown in America, though quite popular in many parts of Europe. They do not form heads like the Cabbage, but furnish

abundance of curly leaves, those of some varieties being quite ornamental, their general character being shown in the engraving. The Kales are more hardy than the Cabbage, and will endure considerable frost without injury, so they are often allowed to remain in the ground until spring, except in very severe climates, and are thus in use during the winter. When cut frozen, they are immediately placed in cold water. In northern countries, they are taken up and stored in a cold pit or cellar, and those not needed for winter use are re-planted in spring, and make a new and tender growth. The small variety, called *German Greens*, is usually sown in the autumn, and cut in spring and sold in the markets by measure, somewhat like Spinach. The culture is the same as for Cabbage. While we do not anticipate the very general culture of Kale in America, as in many sections of Europe, we think it well to

call the attention of our readers to this somewhat noted member of the Cabbage tribe.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

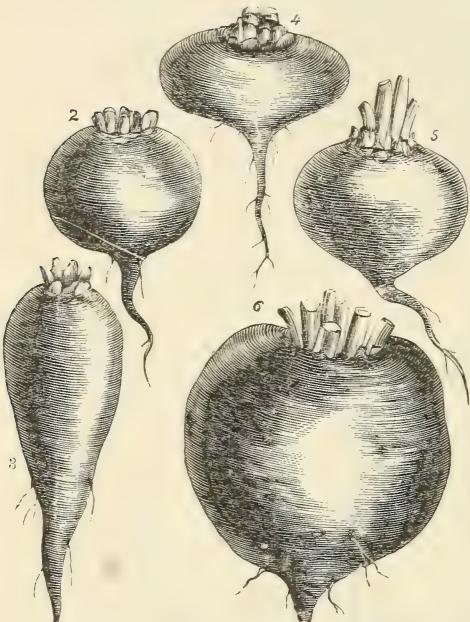
Brussels Sprouts is a very respectable member of the Cabbage family, and very nearly related to the Kales. It has a strong stem, sometimes not less than four feet in height, though there is a dwarf variety that never reaches more than half this height. A loose head of Cabbage surmounts the stem, and thus a circulation of sap is secured to the extremity, while below, commencing a few inches from the ground line, are numerous small heads like miniature Cabbages, so thick as almost to conceal the stem, and presenting the appearance we have endeavored to show in the engraving. These heads are very tender and of good flavor. The culture is the same as for Cabbage. If early plants are raised in a hot-bed, they will perfect themselves in September, in the north, and a later sowing should be made in the open ground, that will be in perfection about the time winter commences. These should be taken up and stored in a cool cellar, like the Cauliflower, with the roots in earth where they will remain fit for use during the winter. Where the winters are not very severe, they may remain in the ground to be cut as needed, and in such places the Brussels Sprouts are of the greatest value. In severe climates—climates of great extremes of heat and cold—the Brussels Sprouts, and some other members of the cabbage family, will never be very successfully grown nor become very popular; and yet, there are some in every section who will think us over-cautious, and we would not be surprised to receive a package of "Sprouts" from the most unlikely place in the world, just to prove that we are mistaken. The ability and perseverance of some persons will conquer all difficulties, and this is our response, in advance.



BEETS.

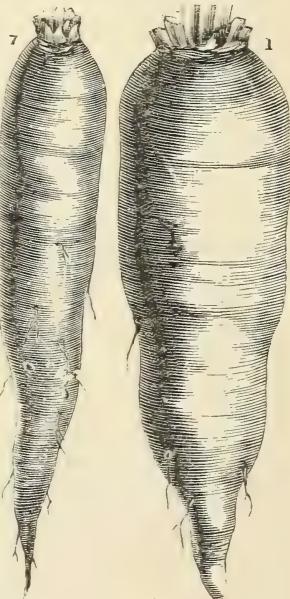
The Beet is a favorite vegetable, and is exceedingly valuable, being in use almost from the time the seed-leaf appears above ground until we are looking for its appearance the next year.

The seeds are in little groups or clusters of calyxes, as seen in the little engraving, so that each rounded cluster which we call a seed, really contains from two to four true seeds. The consequence is that the plants come up much thicker than necessary, and must be thinned out. There is nothing in the way of "greens" as good as these young Beets, and the thinnings of the beds can be used as needed, from the time the young plants are two or three inches in length until they are large enough for ordinary use. To preserve the roots in fine condition during the winter, take them up carefully before hard frosts, and pack them in a cool cellar, and cover with earth. For spring use they may be pitted in the ground. The seed germinate more surely and rapidly if put in warm water and allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. The soil should be rich, mellow, and deep. Plant in drills, about two inches deep, and the rows about twelve or fifteen



inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about two inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of drill, and five pounds are sufficient for an acre. The varieties of Beets are very numerous, and quite diversified in form and appearance, from the little round, table, turnip-formed varieties, to the large, coarse sorts, sometimes three feet in length, and fit only for cattle. Figure 1 shows the Large Red Mangel, one of the best for feeding to stock; fig. 2, the Early Blood Turnip, a very

smooth, pretty variety; fig. 3, the Pine Apple, a comparatively new and good dark variety; fig. 4, Bassano, an old favorite, juicy sort, tender and light colored; fig. 5, Dewing's Turnip, a week earlier than Blood Turnip, lighter fleshed, and an excellent variety; fig. 6, Carter's Orange Globe Mangel, thought in England to be the best round variety; fig. 7, the old and excellent Long Blood Red. The Swiss Chard, of which we show the leaves, is a vari-

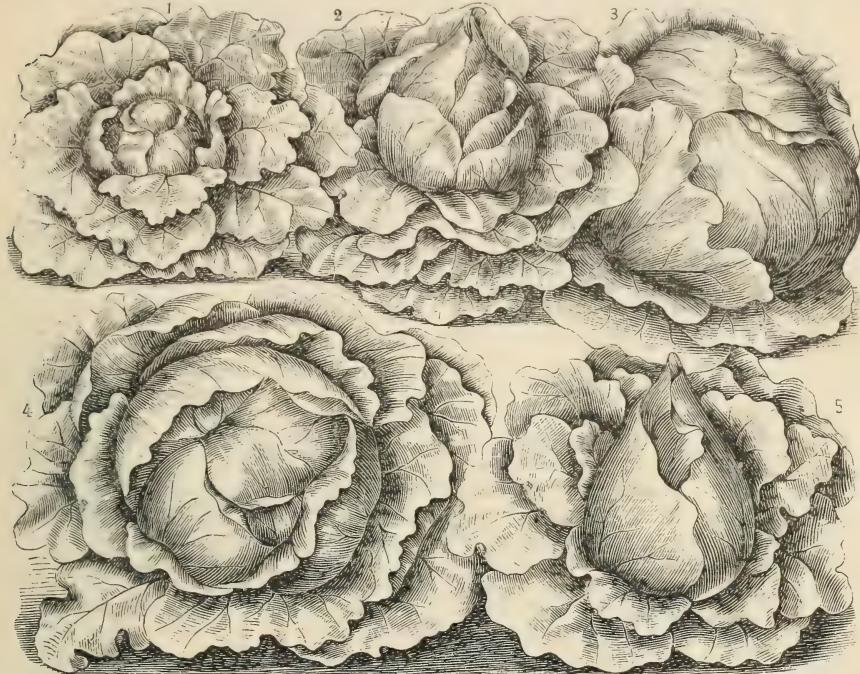


ety of Beet cultivated for the broad leaf-stalks, which are cooked and served like Asparagus. Plants should stand a foot or more apart in the rows, and the rows three feet, for field culture.



CABBAGE.

The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil and thorough working. If these requirements are met and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine, solid heads. For early use, the



plants should be started in a hot-bed or cold-frame; but seed for winter Cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some gardeners prefer to grow plants for early spring Cabbage in a frame in the autumn, protecting them with boards or matting during the winter, but without good care plants saved in this way often prove a loss. In a mild climate, plants may not only be started in the autumn, but transplanted, and will make considerable growth during the winter season. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they



are to remain; and this is particularly the case with the Marblehead varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. The large varieties require to be planted about three feet apart; the small, early sorts, from a foot to eighteen inches.



Always give Cabbage a deep, rich soil, and keep it mellow with plenty of manure. For early winter use, store a few in a cool cellar. The main crop will be better kept out of doors, set in a

trench closely, head down, and covered with straw and earth. There is almost an endless variety of Cabbage, and nearly all extensive growers have their favorite sorts. Some kinds seem to succeed best in certain localities. The Winningstadt, for instance, which we have shown in figure 2, seems peculiarly adapted to the South. The Jersey Wakefield is now, no doubt, the most popular early Cabbage (see fig. 1). Early Schweinfurth (fig. 3), is a very large Cabbage, and matures early, but we have never been able to grow solid heads. Marblehead Mammoth is a large solid Cabbage, but requires a very rich soil, early plant-

ing and good culture (fig. 4). Fig. 6 is the popular Premium Flat Dutch, which is the old Flat Dutch somewhat improved, and of American growth. Stone Mason Marblehead is represented by fig. 7, and is an excellent winter Cabbage. Fig. 8 is the Drum-head Savoy, a very tender, sweet Cabbage, very hardy, and improved by a little frost. Figs. 5 and 10 are the Filderkraut, one of the solidest and best Cabbages we are acquainted with; always heads, and as solid as any one can wish. We give two engravings of this fine variety, as the first was drawn from a specimen taken from our grounds when not fully matured. There are several varieties of Pickling Cabbage, but the highest colored and best is one we introduced several years since from Europe, known as Chappell's Red Pickling, (fig. 9).

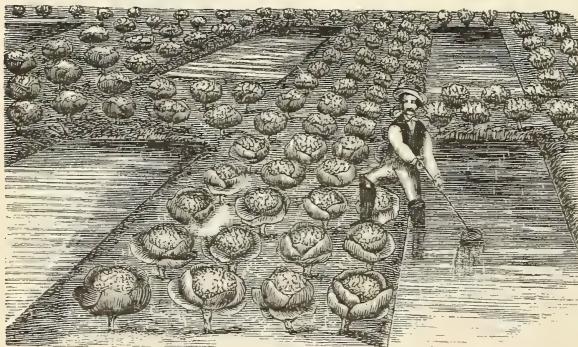
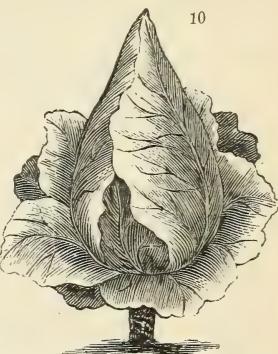
COLLARDS, or what is now known as Collards, are merely young Cabbage plants. The usual plan is to sow the seed in drills about half an inch deep, and a foot apart. When these plants are a few inches in height, they are pulled. In the South, sowings can be made through the winter every few weeks. A variety very popular at the South, and thought to be much better than any of the common cabbages, is called *Creole Collards*.

CAULIFLOWER.

The most delicate and delicious of all the Cabbage family, is the Cauliflower. It is more delicate and tender than the Cabbage, and therefore requires a more generous treatment.

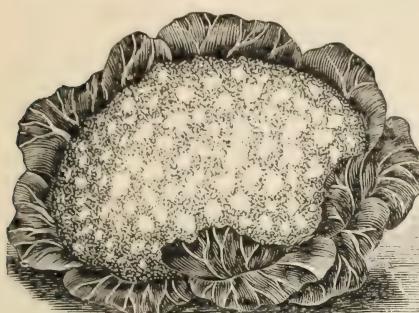
It delights in a rich soil and abundance of water, which it would be well to apply artificially in a dry season. After seeing the splendid cauliflower growing around Erfurt, in Prussia, and observing the pains taken in its culture, I did not wonder that we fail in our hot, dry climate. Cauliflower there is grown in low, swampy ground, which is thrown up in wide ridges. The plants are set on the ridges, and between these are ditches of water.

Every dry day the water is bailed from these ditches upon the growing plants, and the result is cauliflower of enormous size, compact, and almost as white as snow. The engraving will give a





pretty good idea of these cauliflower gardens, and the process of watering. In the ditches water cress is grown, both for cutting and seed.



Still, we must say that we have never seen or heard of finer Cauliflower than is sometimes grown in the South and West. The flower buds form a solid mass of great beauty and delicacy, called the "curd," and its appearance is shown in the engraving. This is rendered more delicate by being protected from the sun. Break off one or two of the leaves, and place them upon the flower. Gardeners sometimes sow seed in the autumn, for early Cauliflower, and keep the plants over in frames; but by sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. For late Cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side

of a building or tight fence, in this latitude, about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed. Transplant in moist weather, or shade the newly set plants. In the autumn, plants which have not fully formed the "flower," or "curd," may be taken up and placed in a light cellar, with earth at the roots, and they will generally form good heads; or they may be hung up by the stems, head down, in a cool cellar, and will do well.

A favorite European vegetable, BROCOLI, resembles the Cauliflower; indeed, it is hardly possible to distinguish the two. The Brocoli, however, is the most hardy, and in portions of Europe where the seasons are mild, remains in the ground all the winter, furnishing good heads most of the cold season. Of course, in many sections of our country Brocoli would not suffer in winter, but it dislikes severe summer heat more than cold; and to succeed, it would be necessary to grow late plants, and set them out after the extreme heat of summer is past.

CRESS.

The Cresses are excellent and healthful salad plants, of a warm, pungent taste, and are much relished by almost every one, especially in the spring season. When young and tender the whole plants are eaten, but when older, the leaves only. Cress is often used with lettuce, and other salad plants, and the Curled is very good for garnishing. Sow the seed in a hot-bed or in a sheltered spot in the garden, quite thick, in shallow drills. In a short time it will be fit for cutting. Sow a little every week. The Water Cress is a great luxury to most people, and cheaply obtained by those who live near fresh water. Scatter a little seed in moist places on the edges of ponds or brooks, and in the eddies of streams, and in a few years the shallow water will be stocked with plants. The engraving with the large leaves shows a branch of Water Cress, and with the small leaves a plant of Curled Cress.

CORN. SALAD.

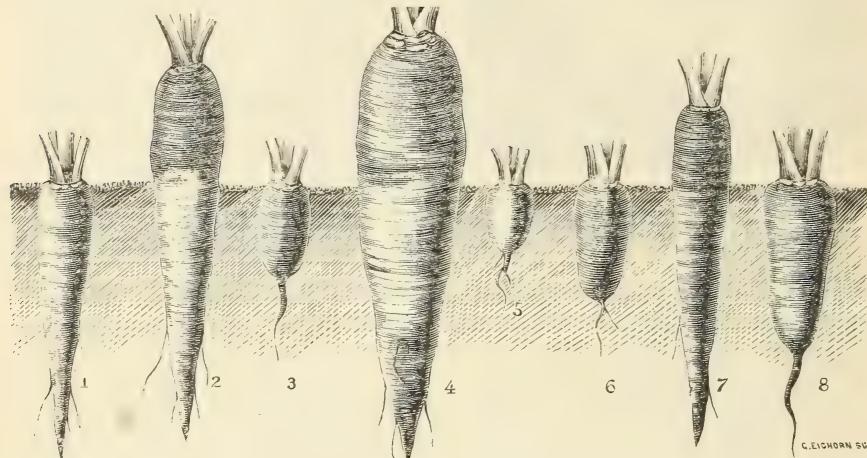
Corn Salad is a favorite salad plant in some portions of Europe, and is much cultivated in America by those who have become familiar with its use across the sea. Its name is derived from the fact that it is found abundantly growing in wheat fields. Sown in August, and protected by leaves or straw during the winter, it can be used in the spring very early. Sown in April or May, it is very soon fit for use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as spinach. It is very hardy. Sow as for lettuce, in rows, covering seed only about a quarter of an inch. Thin out the plants so that they will be three or four inches apart.





CARROTS.

The Carrot should always be furnished with a good, deep, rich soil, and as free from stones and lumps as possible; and if a rather light loam, it is better than if compact and heavy. It is waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil. Seed should be got in early, so as to have the benefit of a portion of the spring rains. We knew a part of a field to be sown, when a long rain interrupting the operator, it was not resumed until after the soil had become pretty dry, and no showers coming very soon, the first half sown produced an abundant crop, while the last was almost a failure. Sow in drills about an inch deep,



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the drills about a foot apart; and at thinning, the plants should be left at from four to ten inches apart in the rows, according to kind. The Short Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly, almost in clusters. To keep roots for table use, place them in sand in the cellar; but for feeding, they will keep well in a cellar, without covering, or buried in the ground, and any desired for spring use may be pitted out of the way of frost. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and two pounds is the usual quantity per acre. For field culture, of course, the rows must be sufficiently distant to admit of running the cultivator between them. The Carrot is mostly used in America for soups, and for this the smaller and finer varieties are grown. The Carrot is very nutritious and is relished by all animals. The engraving shows the comparative size and habit of growth of most of the leading varieties. Figure 1, Long Orange; 2, Orange Belgian Green-Top; 3, Early French Short-Horn; 4, White Belgian Green-Top; 5, Early Very Short Scarlet; 6, Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted; 7, Altringham; 8, Half-Long Scarlet.

CHICORY.

Chicory is used in Europe as a salad plant. Seed is sown in the spring, in drills half an inch deep, in a good, mellow soil; and the after culture is the same as for Carrots. In the autumn, the plants will be ready for blanching. This is generally done by placing a box over them, or by tying the tops of the leaves loosely together, and drawing the earth well up the plant. The greatest value of Chicory is as a substitute for coffee. It has a root something like a parsnip. They are washed clean, cut into pieces that will dry readily, kiln-dried, and then they are ready to roast and grind for coffee. The prepared root is brought from Europe, for the adulteration of coffee. An ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of drill, and from two* to three pounds are required for an acre. The second season the Chicory sends up a flower stem three or four feet, bearing pretty, bright blue flowers, which we have shown about half size in the engraving. It is so hardy there is danger it may become a troublesome weed, as it flourishes on the road-sides and in meadows in many places.





CELERY.

Celery is a luxury that few would like to dispense with, and fortunately there is no necessity for such a sacrifice, as every one who has control of a few feet of ground, with a little skill and industry, can grow a winter's supply. To obtain good Celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown.

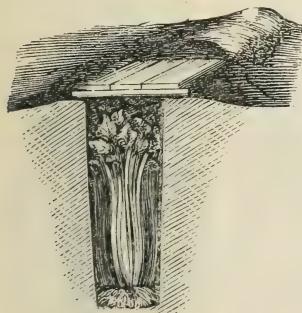
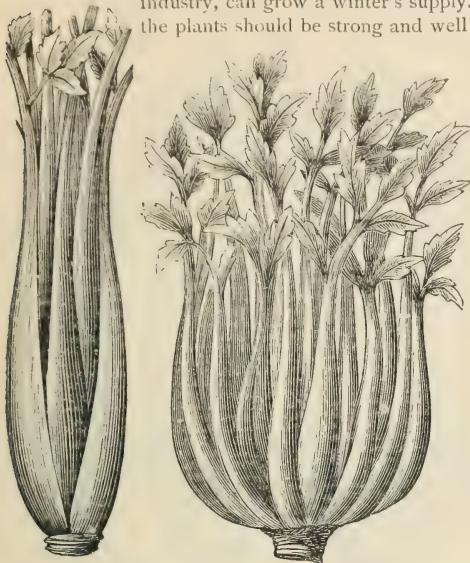
Sow the seeds in a hot-bed or cold frame. When the plants are about three inches in height, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them about four or five inches apart. When some eight inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches—about the middle of July is early enough. Too many make trenches by digging out the top soil, and only putting a few inches of mold at the bottom, and never obtain good Celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them; and during September and October earth up well for blanching. Those who grow Celery for market extensively do not use trenches, but make the soil deep and rich, and plant in rows, earthing up with the

Dig a trench about the width of a

plow. The time to take up Celery is just before hard frost. Spade and a few inches deeper than the height of the Celery. The place selected must be high ground, where no water will be at the bottom, and where surface water will not drain into the trench. Take up the Celery with any dirt that may happen to adhere to the roots. Set the stalks close together, and close to the sides of the trench, but do not press them in. After the trench is filled, place pieces of board or scantling across it at intervals of five or six feet,

one of these pieces being shown in the engraving. On these place boards, five or six feet long, covering the entire trench. Then cover the boards with a good body of straw or leaves, with boards or earth on top to keep it from blowing away. The work is then completed. When Celery is needed, take up a length of short boards,

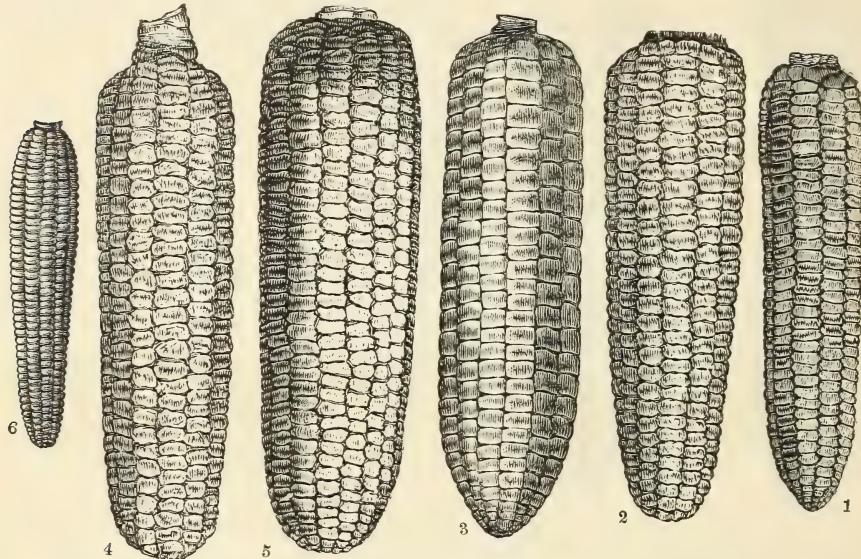
and remove enough Celery to the cellar to last a few days, and place it in the coolest part, covered with earth. Replace the boards and covering as before. The dwarf Celeries are generally the most solid, sweetest, and really the most profitable. The pink sorts are very pretty as a table ornament, and as good as the white. The engravings show the general appearance of a well grown Celery stalk, also of a variety called Boston Market, of a straggling habit. We also show the Turnip-rooted Celery, the bulbous root being prized for flavoring.





CORN.

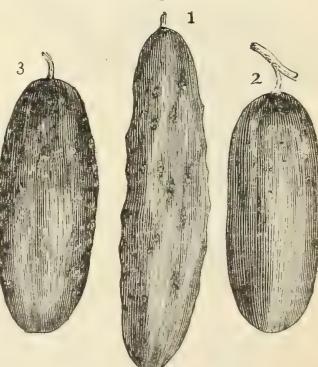
We need not consume time or space in speaking of the value of good Sweet Corn, nor of its culture. Every sensible person knows the former, and every sane one the latter—at least so it seems to us. A few remarks about varieties is all that will be necessary. The earliest good Sweet Corn we are acquainted with is the Minnesota (fig. 1); following in about ten or twelve



days, is Russell's Prolific (fig. 2); Moore's Early Concord (fig. 3) is in eating a week or so after Russell's, and Crosby's Early (fig. 4) is in eating about the same time, perhaps a day or two earlier. It is very thick, twelve or sixteen-rowed. Stowell's Evergreen (fig. 5) is a magnificent late variety, keeping in eating until frost, almost. There are many varieties of Parching Corn; one of them is shown in fig. 6, called the White Parching.

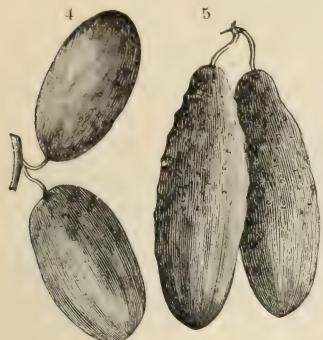
CUCUMBERS.

The hardest varieties—in fact, all the American or common sorts—will produce a medium and late crop, if the seed is sown in the open ground in well prepared hills, as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm. In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well rotted manure, two feet in diameter—a large shovelful of manure, at least, to each hill—and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull up all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water, and give air as needed; and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame, it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be





removed; but if it should continue cold, raise the box by setting a block under each corner, and let the plants run under. The Fourth of July is the time we always remove the boxes or frames.



Always pick the fruit as soon as large enough, as allowing any to remain to ripen injures the fruiting of the vine. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. There are not very many varieties of hardy Cucumbers. Fig. 1 is Improved Long Green, the largest of American sorts, and one of the best; fig. 2, Early Frame, a good variety for table, and for pickling when small; fig. 3, Early White Spine, an excellent sort for table, a great favorite, and forces well; fig. 4, Early Russian, small, very productive, and the earliest of all; fig. 5, Early Green Cluster, next in earliness to the Russian, generally grows in pairs, quite productive and esteemed for pickles. There are very many foreign varieties of very great size and beauty, and of excellent quality, and their general appearance is shown in the annexed engraving. They range in length from eighteen inches to

more than two feet, and, when well grown, as straight as an arrow. They are called *frame* varieties, because much cultivated in frames or under glass. Some of the hardiest do well in America, if coaxed a little early in the season under boxes covered with glass, as recommended for

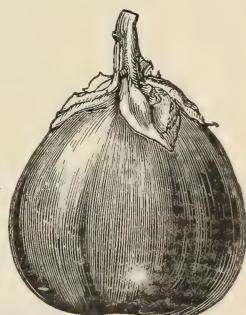


our hardy sorts. The Long Green Southgate and the Stockwood we have found the best for the garden in this latitude, but in the South we have no doubt all would succeed admirably. Some persons think because these foreign sorts are large, that they are coarse and scarcely eatable. This is a mistake. They are fine-grained and very solid, having very few seeds, sometimes not more than half-a-dozen perfect seeds in a fruit. Seed, therefore, is always scarce and dear.

EGG PLANT.

A tender plant, requiring starting in the hot-bed pretty early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. The seed may be sown with tomato seed; but more care is necessary at transplant-

ing, to prevent the plants being chilled by the change, as they seldom fully recover. Hand-glasses are useful for covering at the time of transplanting. Those who have no hot-bed can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. There are various modes of cooking, but the most common is to cut in slices, boil in salt and water, and then fry in batter or



butter. There are several varieties, but the largest and best of all is the Improved New York Purple, an engraving of which we give. The Early Long Purple is the earliest, and valuable on that account, and about eight or nine inches in length. There is an early round variety called Round Purple, and there are several very pretty sorts more ornamental than useful.



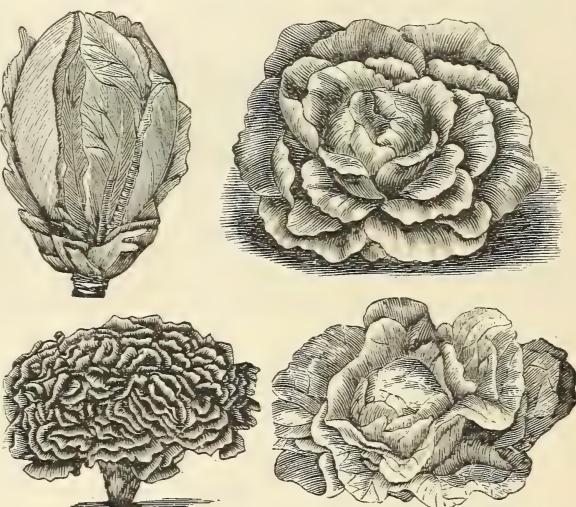
KOHL RABI.

Intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip we have this singular vegetable. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip, as shown in the engraving. Above this are the leaves, somewhat resembling those of the Ruta Baga. The bulbs are served like Turnips, and are very delicate and tender when young, possessing the flavor of both Turnip and Cabbage, to some extent. In Europe they are extensively grown for stock, and are thought to keep better than the Turnip, and impart no unpleasant taste to milk. Seed sown for a general crop, in the spring, like the Turnip, in drills; or may be transplanted like Cabbage. For winter table use, sow middle of June. One advantage claimed for the Kohl Rabi is that it suffers less from severe drought than the Turnip, and therefore a crop is almost certain. This being so, it must be well adapted to culture in many sections of our country.



LETTUCE.

Lettuce is divided into two classes; the *Cabbage*, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the *Cos*, with long head and upright, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most crisp and refreshing. In Europe, the Cos varieties are used very generally. They are the most liked by dealers, because they will carry better and keep longer in good condition than the Cabbage sorts. There are several varieties with loose, curled leaves, having the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, and are very pretty for garnishing, but otherwise not equal to the plain sorts. Seed sown in the autumn will come in quite early in the spring, but not early enough to satisfy the universal relish for early salad. The hot-bed, therefore, must be started quite early. Give but little heat, and plenty of air and water on fine days. Sow a couple of rows thick, in the front of the frame, to be used when young—say two inches in height. Let the plants in the rest of the bed be about three inches apart, and, as they become thick, remove every alternate one. Keep doing so, as required, and the last will be as large as Cabbages. Sow in the open ground as early as possible; or, if you have plants from fall sowing, transplant them to a rich soil, giving plenty of room and hoe well. We give engravings shewing the appearance of the Cabbage, Cos and Curled varieties.



MARTYNIA.

The Martynia is a hardy annual plant of robust growth, and some of the varieties are somewhat grown as flowering plants, as will be seen by reference to page 33. *M. proboscidea* produces its curious seed-pods, shown in the engraving, quite abundantly, and these, when tender, are prized by a good many for pickling. They should be gathered before getting fibrous or "stringy."

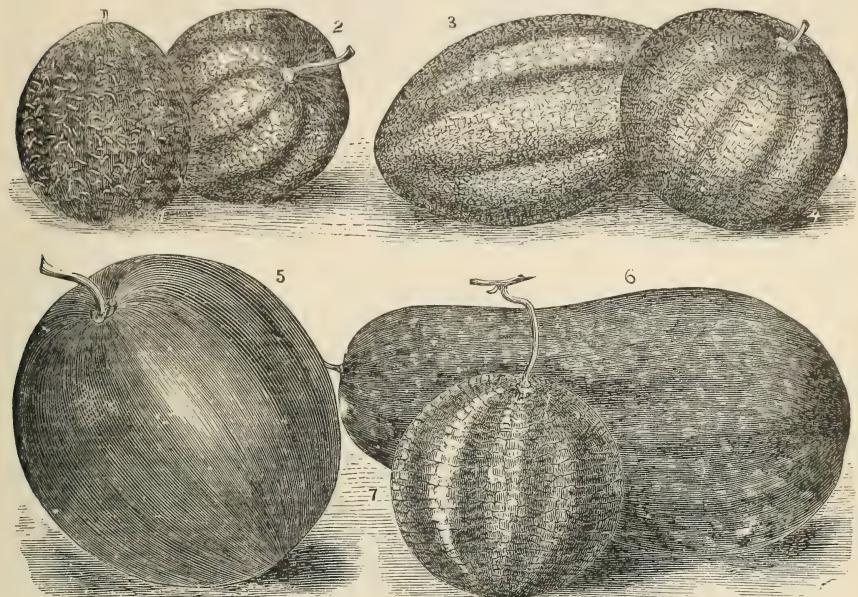
A little experience will soon make the matter of selecting easy.





MELON.

Those who have their homes a little further South than Rochester, in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and in most of our Western and all Southern States, enjoy a luxury in the Melon crop of which many Northern people have but little idea. We once very much astonished some kind friends in England because we preferred well ripened English Gooseberries to some Melons that had been procured for our special benefit; but which, though softer, were not much richer than



Pumpkins. The Melon, being a plant of tropical origin, reaches perfection only in a warm temperature, though by a little care in securing a warm, sandy soil, a sheltered, sunny position, and a little skill in starting plants early, fair crops are grown in what would be considered unfavorable localities. In this latitude we must give the Melon every possible advantage to secure earliness and thorough ripening. The same culture as recommended for Cucumbers will insure success. The striped bug is the great enemy of the Melon and other vines, and the best safeguard is gauze protectors of any simple form that can be easily and cheaply made. There are two distinct species of Melon in cultivation, the Musk Melon and the Water Melon. Our engravings show a few of the leading varieties. MUSK MELON—Fig. 1, Nutmeg; 2, White Japanese; 3, Casaba; 4, Prolific Nutmeg. WATER MELON—Fig. 5, Black Spanish; 6, Mountain Sweet; 7, Citron, for preserves.

MUSTARD.

Young Mustard is used as a salad early in the spring, with Cress, Lettuce, and other salad plants. It can be grown in hot-beds as early as desired, and in the spring, being very hardy, can

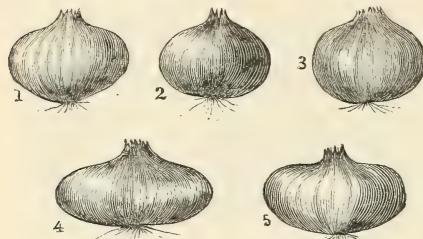
be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost. Sow in shallow drills, and cut when a few inches in height. It grows very rapidly; but little will be needed, and several sowings should be made at intervals. For a crop of seed sow in early spring, in rows, thin out the plants to six inches apart, making the rows about eighteen inches apart for garden culture, and for field far enough for the cultivator. The Chinese is the best for Salad, and the Black-seeded is usually preferred for commerce, being stronger than the White; but the White is chosen by many on account of its mildness, and is the kind recommended for medicinal purposes.





ONIONS.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil, or it will not do well enough to pay for the trouble. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if Onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure; then thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds, and if your seed is good, you will have a large crop of Onions. On no other conditions can you hope for success. The Onion is very sensitive, and it won't do to slight it in the least. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart. When the young Onions are three or four inches high, thin so that they will stand about two inches or more apart, according to kind. Disturb the roots of Onions as little as possible, either in thinning or hoeing, and never hoe earth toward them to cover, or hill, as we do most other things. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. American Onions are quite



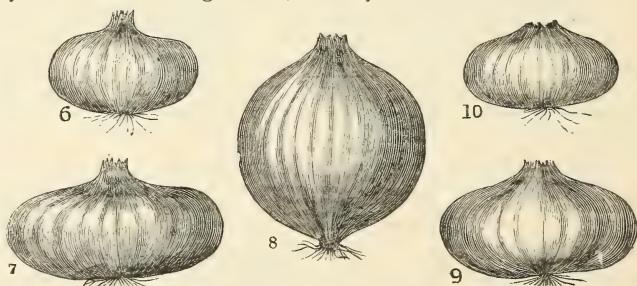
AMERICAN ONIONS.

different from those of Europe; they are generally smaller, with a finer neck, bulb much more freely, are stronger, less sweet, and much better keepers. Our little engraving shows the leading native sorts reduced to quite one-sixth natural size. Figure 1, Wethersfield Red; fig. 2, Early Red; 3, Danvers Yellow; 4, Large Yellow; 5, White Portugal, which is a foreign sort so hybridized or acclimated as to become a native.

As before intimated, while the European varieties of Onions lack a great many of the good qualities belonging to the "native Americans," they possess some peculiar to themselves, and which certainly entitle them to favorable notice. They are mild, sweet, and large. It is no strange sight to see peasants eat for their dinner, with brown bread alone, and with apparent relish, an onion that would weigh a pound. These foreign Onions seem to succeed pretty well in the South. We thought it best to give engravings of a few of the leading sorts. Fig. 6 represents the Large Strasburg; 7, Large Oval Madeira; 8, Large Round Madeira; 9, White Lisbon; 10, Silver-Skinned, the favorite sort for pickles.

For several years past there has been a good deal of excitement among the seedsmen and gardeners of Europe, respecting some new Italian Onions of monstrous size, and very mild, superior flavor. Being in Europe when these Onions were attracting considerable attention, we saw some of them weighing as much as four pounds, and had the best of evidence of their fine flavor. We obtained seed and sent it all over the country, particularly to the South, for trial. The reports were generally favorable. The larger kinds, and they are the best, are wonderful in size, beautiful in appearance, sweet, and of pleasant flavor, and excellent for summer, autumn and early winter use. The engravings represent the principal kinds, very much reduced, but show the comparative size and form. Fig. 11, New Giant Roccia, of Naples, one of the best; 12, Blood Red Italian Tripoli; 13, Large White Flat Italian Tripoli, one of the best; 14, Marzajola, very early, but not as large or showy as the others.

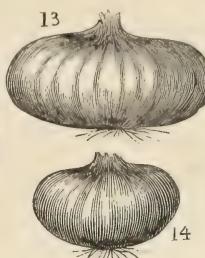
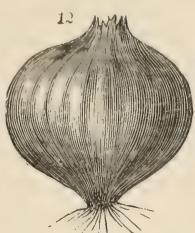
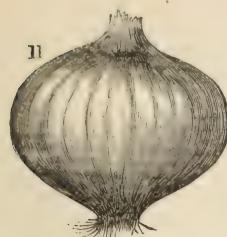
To those in the North who would secure a good crop of these Onions—and in fact, to all who have difficulty in growing a crop from seed early—we advise the following plan: Sow the seed thickly in rows in a hot-bed early. When severe weather is over and the glass is wanted for other purposes, it will not be needed for the Onions, as they are pretty hardy.



FOREIGN ONIONS.



Keep the weeds down, and about the time for sowing Onion seed, transplant these Onions to the open ground, giving them a rich soil and plenty of room. Every one will form a large bulb, and very early.



NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.

The hot-bed work and transplanting will be some trouble, but the troublesome hoeing and hand-weeding and thinning of young Onions will be avoided, which all Onion growers know is no small labor. We hope many of our readers will try a few in this way, at least, as we

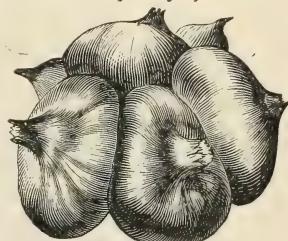
have pursued this course of culture for some years with the most gratifying results. It is doubtless known to most of our readers that it has been considered difficult to grow Onions from seed at the South, because the warm weather checks their growth before bulbs are formed. The hot-bed plan suggested we think will remedy this evil, but the one usually pursued is to plant what is called ONION SETS. These are small Onions, about the size of large peas. The seed is sown in the spring in broad rows, in a poor soil, and very thick, where they have not space to make a fair growth. About twenty-eight pounds of seed are sown to the acre. The result is a large quantity of stunted Onions, that are taken up in July and dried thoroughly on the ground. They are then stored away to be sold for planting the following spring. These, when planted in the spring, produce good Onions, and are used extensively in the South. It is, of course, a good deal of labor to raise a bushel of these little Onions, and they generally sell at high prices, from \$10 to \$15 a bushel.

Another Onion very largely grown by those who cannot succeed with seed, or who want early green Onions, is the ENGLISH POTATO ONION, which is the best underground variety. A large Onion produces, the first season, under ground, a large cluster of Onions, like that shown in the engraving, but the size is reduced. Many of them, with good culture, will be half the size of ordinary Onions. These are put out in the spring, and very early they are ready for use as summer Onions, and are a great favorite with market gardeners. It is this sort that is usually sold in bunches in the markets. Those that are allowed to remain in the ground during the summer make very large bulbs, to be sold or re-planted the next spring for small Onions. They are rather poor keepers, and the practice here is to spread them on the floor of a barn-loft and cover with straw, where they will freeze and keep frozen all the winter. They will then be in pretty good condition, but if kept in a warm place they must be turned every day, or they will rot, as they will if subjected to frequent freezing and thawing. If they were good keepers they would be very popular. The price is always high, generally about \$5 a bushel.



Another variety not so good or so popular as Potato Onion, is the TOP ONION. When large Onions of this sort are planted, each one sends up a strong stem, just like the seed-stem of the common Onion, but instead of bearing on its top a number of seeds it produces a cluster of small Onions, just as we show in the engraving. Next spring these small Onions are planted, and each one produces a full sized Onion. They can be eaten during the summer, and are often sold in bunches, or they can be kept for winter use for spring planting. Each of these large Onions, of course, produces a cluster of small ones after a season's growth. Onion culture has

become such an important interest, throughout our country, and in fact, throughout the civilized world, that we thought it important to give pretty thorough information on this subject.



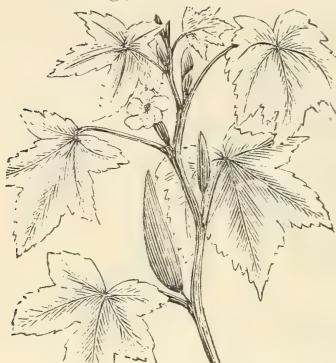
POTATO ONION.



OKRA.

This vegetable is a native of the West Indies, though now grown in almost all warm countries. Its green seed-pods are used in soups, to which they give a jelly-like consistency, as they abound in mucilage, like all of the Mallow family. It is considered very nutritious, and exceedingly grateful to stomachs not over-strong. The common name South is Gumbo. It is of the easiest possible culture, and bears well. North it would be best to sow the seeds in hot-beds, and transplant, except in favored localities. There are two varieties generally grown, known as dwarf and tall. The Okra is a vigorous, large plant, requiring a good deal of room, and the large kind should be planted not less than three feet apart, and the dwarf about eighteen inches. In mild climates it is only necessary to sow the seed in the open ground, about two inches deep, and then merely keep the ground clean and mellow, as for a hill of corn. We have

grown good Okra here by sowing in the open ground early in May, in a warm exposure and soil.



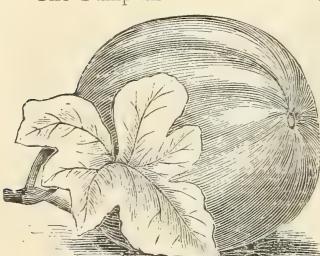
PARSLEY.

Parsley is a hardy biennial plant, and therefore is in use two seasons, but about the middle of the second summer it goes to seed, so that sowings must be made every second year. Parsley seed germinates very slowly; it should be started in a hot-bed, if possible. For outdoor sowing always prepare the seed by placing in quite hot water and allowing it to soak for twenty-four hours, in a warm place. When the plants are a few inches in height, set them in rows, three or four inches apart. Parsley makes a pretty edging for the walks of the vegetable garden. As but little generally is needed, if sown in the garden in rows, it will be only necessary to thin out and destroy the surplus plants. Parsley is a universal favorite for soups, and for garnishing there is nothing so good as some of the best kinds. Indeed, it has been recommended and used for bouquets; but one poor gardener tried it only once, for he was coolly informed by the lady that she wished a bouquet for the parlor, and not herbs for the kitchen.



PUMPKINS.

The Pumpkin is now but little used, except for agricultural purposes, the Squashes being so much sweeter and drier and finer grained. No good gardener, we think, would tolerate a pumpk'in in the garden, nor would any sensible cook allow one in the kitchen. Those monster kinds that we see occasionally at our fairs are the worst of all. The farmer, however, finds the Pumpkin a very serviceable addition to his fall feed, and probably as long as Maize is grown in America the golden Pumpkin will gild our corn-fields in the beautiful Indian summer days of autumn. After all, a good many will think what we say of the Pumpkin all nonsense, and perhaps it is. We shall not certainly disagree about so small a matter as a Pumpkin, and some persons will always defend the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie, against all innovators.



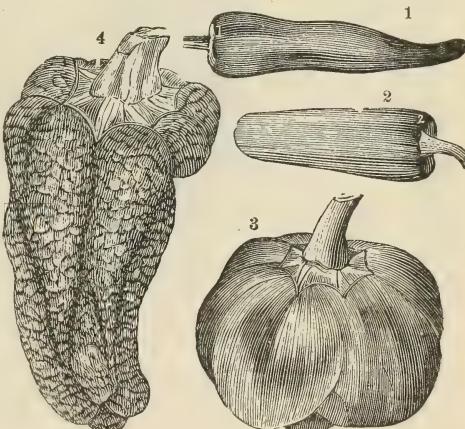


PARSNIPS.

The Parsnip flourishes best, and gives the longest, largest, smoothest roots in a very deep, rich soil—one that has been made rich with manure the previous year. Manure, especially if fresh, makes the roots somewhat ill-shaped. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready, in drills, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill very thickly. Six pounds of seed is the usual quantity sown on an acre. The part of the crop required for spring use can remain in the ground during the winter. If a portion is covered heavily with leaves, they can be dug at any time. A few can be stored in a pit or cellar. For feeding cattle, no root is superior to the Parsnip. In the Island of Guernsey, a few years ago, and perhaps the same state of things still exists, pigs and cattle were almost or entirely fattened on this root. We have always thought that American farmers did not realize the value of this root. In field culture it would be advisable to make the rows wider apart, so as to admit the cultivator one way. Although from the ease with which corn is grown, particularly in the Western States, it has been thought that there is no great necessity for the culture of roots in this country, we have no doubt that their more general growth would be of material advantage in many ways, especially in the older sections of the country. Animals always thrive better, and are more healthy on a somewhat mixed diet in which roots form an important part. This fact our best farmers are fast learning. As the Parsnip is not injured by frost it seems well adapted to general culture. Every one who visits any of the agricultural exhibitions of Canada, must notice the great attention given to root culture in that country, as shown by the quantity and quality of those exhibited. There are several varieties of Parsnips, but we have found little difference, and the old Hollow Crown seems as good as any. Roots that are allowed to remain in the ground during the winter are better flavored than those dug in the fall. As the roots go very deep, and seem to have an unusually firm hold of the soil, if they are carelessly dug more than half will be broken, which is a great injury to the crop.

PEPPERS.

There are perennial shrubby or woody Peppers, and very beautiful plants they are when seen growing in their tropical homes. What we cultivate is an annual species, from India. The pod or fruit is in demand in every kitchen, and very large quantities are grown to supply our large cities and the manufacturers of pickles, and it is used somewhat freely in medicine. Sow the seeds early under glass, if possible, and transplant only when the weather has become steadily mild. If no hot-bed is to be had, prepare a seed-bed in a warm place in the garden, and sow, in the Middle and Northern States, in May, and transplant when the plants are about three inches in height. As usually only a few plants are needed, it is well to sow the seeds where the plants are to remain, and thin them out to about a foot apart. The fruit is often used green, but will be ripe in September. There are several varieties, ranging in height from one to three feet, while the fruit varies from the Little Cayenne to the great French Monstrous, six inches in length. Fig. 1 shows Long Red; 2, Cayenne; 3, Tomato-formed; 4, Monstrous, or Grossum. The Large Bell, and several other large sorts, differ little from the Tomato-formed, but larger. The Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth, is very large, mild, with thick flesh, and is pickled, stuffed like mangoes. The engraving shows Cayenne of natural size; all others are very much reduced.





PEAS.

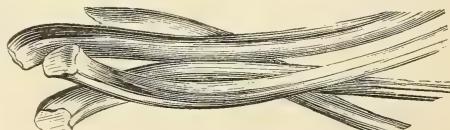
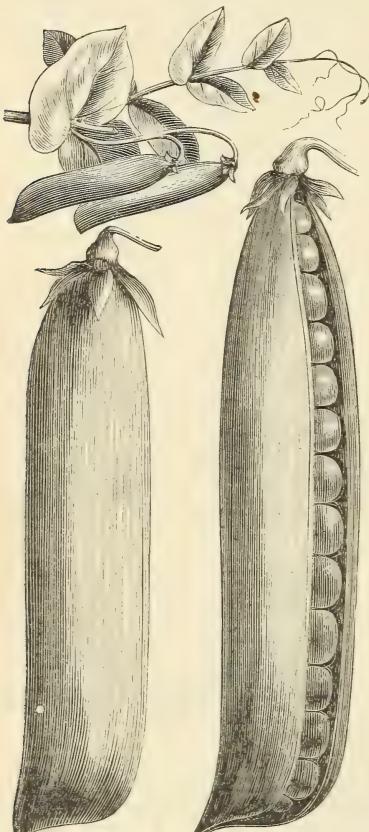
The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as early as possible in the season, they should be put in as early as the soil can be got ready—the sooner the better. Peas are divided by seedsmen and gardeners into three classes, *Early*, *Second Early* and *Late*. The earliest are mostly small, round,

smooth and hardy, the tallest not growing more than from two to three feet in height. Of late years some very fine dwarf, sweet, wrinkled sorts, like Little Gem, have been added to this class, of very great merit. The *Second Early* contain a list of excellent wrinkled varieties, like Eugenie. The *Late* are large, mostly wrinkled, and formerly were nearly all tall, like the Champion of England, but very many excellent dwarfs have been added to the list, like Yorkshire Hero. If the *Earliest* sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June, often quite early in the month. The *Second* will come in about the Fourth of July. By sowing two or three varieties of *Early*, and the same of *Second* and *Late*, as soon as practicable in the spring, a supply will be had from early in June to late in July, with only one sowing. After this Sweet Corn will be in demand. Sow in drills not less than four inches deep, pretty thickly—about a pint to forty feet. The drills should not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high, or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet. As they are early off the ground, Cabbage can be planted between the rows, or the space can be used for Celery trenches. All varieties growing three feet or more in height should have brush for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small sorts, and if planted very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. Keep well hoed up and stick early. When grown extensively for market, Peas do well sown on ridges made by the plow, two rows on each ridge, and not sticked, the pea vines drooping into the furrows. In response to the inquiry so often made, why we cannot sow Peas late, and thus have them in eating all through the summer, and why Peas are "buggy," we will say that the Pea delights in

a cool, moist climate, and suffers in warm, dry weather. Those planted late will most likely be attacked with mildew, and never give half a crop. The Fea, when grown in a tolerably mild climate, is troubled with a weevil, the egg being laid in the pea when it is very small, through the pod. The way to obtain sound Peas for seed, is to grow them where the weevil does not exist.

RHUBARB.

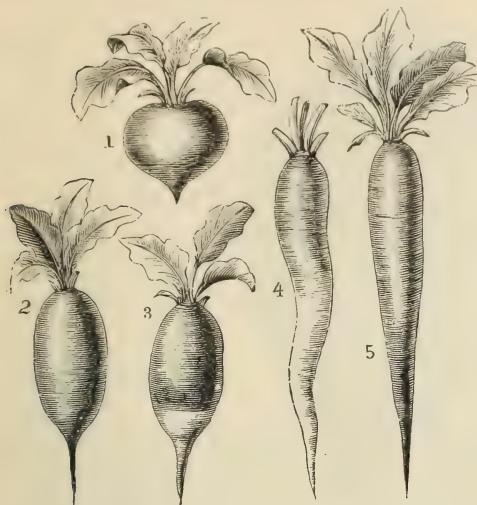
The Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant, is usually grown from divisions of the roots, for every portion which has an eye will form a plant. Occasionally persons prefer to grow from seeds. It will take two years to obtain a strong plant from seed, but a package of seeds in two years will give enough plants to stock a neighborhood. Give a good, rich, deep, mellow soil, both to seeds and plants. In the spring, two weeks before frost is gone, cover two of the finest roots with barrels. Then throw over the roots and around the barrels leaves, straw or manure, and the earliest and tenderest stalks will be the result.





RADISHES.

Radishes are divided into two classes, *Spring* and *Winter*, or as denominated in some of the books, *Summer* and *Autumn*. The Spring varieties are much smaller than the Winter, tender, arrive at maturity in a very brief time, and very soon become over-grown and worthless. The winter sorts mature more slowly, are large, very solid, and with proper care keep a long time.

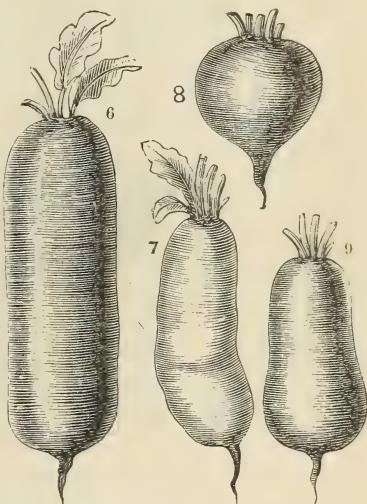


even coal ashes, will be of much benefit, as we have found by long experience. The great point is to get the plants to grow rapidly after the seed-leaf appears above ground, so as to be out of the way of the black beetle that proves so troublesome when they are young, puncturing every leaf. Sow soot, ashes, or dust over them frequently, as the beetle dislikes gritty food. Our engraving shows a few of the leading varieties, fig. 1 representing Red Turnip; 2, Rose Olive-Shaped; 3, Scarlet Olive-Shaped, with white tip; 4, Long White Naples, an excellent variety for growing late in the season; 5, Long Scarlet Short-Top.

The WINTER RADISH should be sown in July or August, about the time of Turnip sowing. They may be kept in a cool cellar and covered with earth for winter use. Put them in cold water for an hour before using. The engraving represents the principal varieties of winter Radishes — indeed, all worthy of culture. These Radishes are every year becoming more popular, and particularly so since the introduction of the newer Chinese varieties; though for that matter we are indebted to China for all our Radishes. Fig. 6 is the California Mammoth White Winter, a splendid variety which we saw in San Francisco, more than a foot in length, and as crisp and tender as one could desire; it was brought to California by Chinese emigrants. Fig. 7, Chinese White Winter; 8, Black Round Spanish; 9, Chinese Rose Winter.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

A delicious vegetable. Cut into small pieces; it makes a fine soup, like that from oysters. It is also par-boiled, grated fine, made into small balls, dipped into batter, and fried. Culture same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

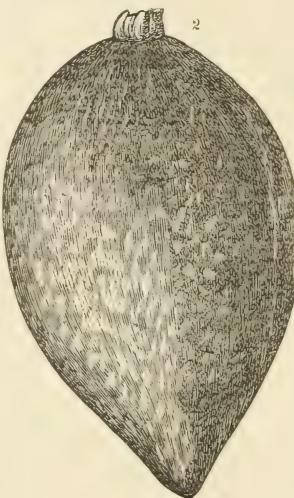
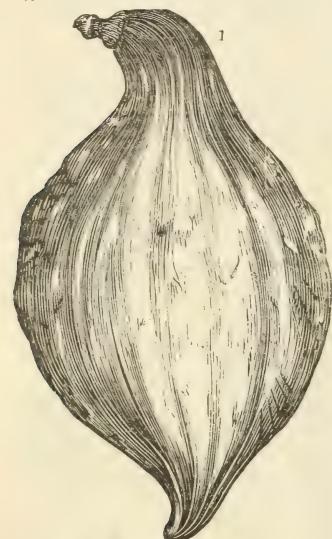




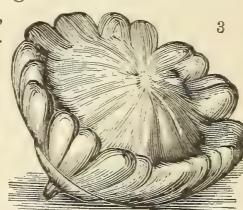
SQUASHES.

The Squashes are an interesting and useful class of vegetables; interesting because presenting such a variety of forms; of their usefulness we need not say a word. The Squashes are

of tropical origin, and therefore it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm, and all danger of frost or cold nights is over; and as they make a very rapid growth there is no necessity of haste in getting the seed in the ground. We usually divide the Squashes into two classes, Summer and Winter. The SUMMER SQUASHES are eaten when the rind and flesh are tender, about mid-summer. The best of this class are the Crook-Neck and Scallops, and these are what are called bush varieties, and do not run. The WINTER



SQUASHES are allowed to ripen thoroughly before gathering, and are then stored away for winter use. A good, cool cellar will preserve these winter Squashes until May, if well ripened. The winter varieties are all runners, we believe. The best winter Squash is the Hubbard, fig. 1, and if pure and well ripened, and decently cooked, it is almost as good as a Sweet Potato. Fig. 2 represents the Marblehead, another excellent winter Squash, but we think hardly equal to the Hubbard. Fig. 3, Scallops, or Pie-formed, a good sort, and liked by market gardeners, because the rind is somewhat hard, and it bears shipping well. Fig. 4 is the excellent summer Crook-Neck, one of the best, if not the best, of the whole race of Summer Squashes. Squashes are good feeders, and like a rich soil; it is best to manure in the hill. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill, and when danger from "bugs" is over pull up all but three or four. A mellow, warm soil is best. For bush sorts, make hills three or four feet apart, and for the running kinds twice this distance.



SPINACH.

To grow Spinach in perfection, the soil must be rich. Sow in the autumn for spring use, in good drained soil, in drills a foot apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them to about three inches apart in the rows. Covering with a little straw or leaves before winter is useful but not necessary. For summer use, sow as early as possible in the spring. There are two popular

varieties, the principal distinction being that one has a round seed, and the other with sharp points, and called prickly. These we have shown in the engraving.





TOMATOES.

The Tomato is more generally used in America than in any country in the world. The amount consumed seems wonderful, especially when we consider how brief the time since its first introduction as an article of diet. Almost every one likes it, and most persons regard it as a great luxury; but the Tomato is so slow perfecting its fruit that it is quite after the middle of summer, and at the end of most people's patience, before the ripened fruit can be enjoyed. To



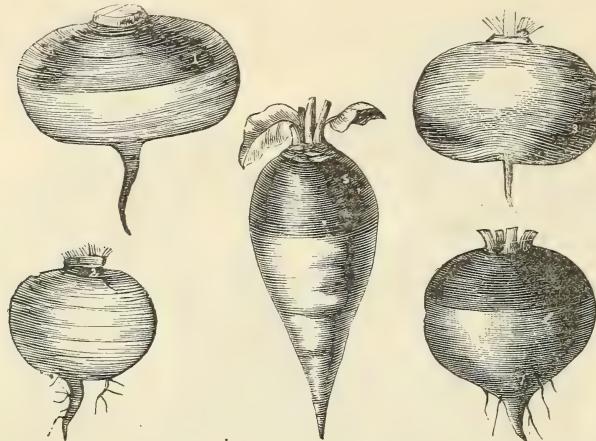
obtain early varieties, therefore, is the great desire of all, and it is no strange thing to have varieties advertised as two weeks earlier than any other kind, that are entirely worthless in all respects, not even having the merit of earliness. We are satisfied that Hubbard's Curled Leaf is the earliest Tomato grown, and this is its only merit, for it is small and far from being smooth. The plant is small and will bear close planting, the leaves curling as if wilted. Gen. Grant is an excellent early Tomato, about ten or twelve days later than the Curled Leaf, but Hathaway's Excelsior is as early as Gen. Grant, and the best Tomato we are acquainted with. It is smooth, solid, of good flavor, excellent color and productive. Pinching off a portion of the side branches, and stopping others beyond where the fruit is formed, hastens the ripening very much. To obtain plants early, sow seed in the hot-bed early in March. In about five weeks they should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, and becoming hardened, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground; that is, if there is no danger of frost. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house, starting them even in the kitchen. Those, of course, who live in a southern clime will be spared a good deal of this care. The soil for early Tomatoes should not be too rich, and a warm, sheltered location selected, if possible. The Tomato may be made very pretty by training on a fence or trellis, like a grape-vine. No plant will better bear trimming. We have tested hundreds of varieties of Tomatoes in our grounds during the past ten years. Every season we put on trial every new kind we can obtain from any source, and feel quite competent to speak on the subject. Still, we can judge well of the influence of soil and climate only as we receive reports from our friends in different sections of the country.

The engraving, fig. 1, represents the Cherry Tomato, useful only for pickling; 2, Persian Yellow; 3, Hathaway; 4, Gen. Grant; 5, Early Smooth Red; 6, Curled Leaf. All are, of course, very much reduced in size, though very well representing the form and characteristics of each.



TURNIPS.

There are two quite distinct species of Turnips grown, one called the *English Turnip*, and the other the *Swede*, or *Ruta Baga Turnip*. As they require somewhat different treatment,



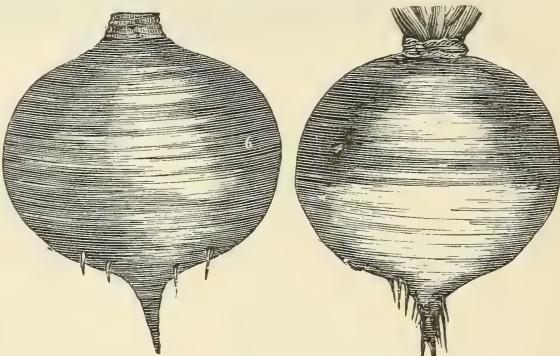
ENGLISH TURNIPS.

for Turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are a few inches in height, and strong enough to resist the attack of insects, thin them out to some five or six inches apart in the drills. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Fig. 1 represents the Strap-Leaved Purple-Top; 2, Orange Jelly; 3, Yellow Malta; 5, Jersey Navet; 7, White Norfolk.

The SWEDE, or RUTA BAGA TURNIPS are large, very solid, perhaps the most solid vegetable that grows. The flesh of nearly all the varieties are yellow. They do not grow as rapidly as the English Turnips, and should be sown as early as the first of June. The rows should be about eighteen inches apart, and the plants in the rows not less than ten inches. The engravings show, fig. 4, Carter's Imperial Purple-Top; fig. 6, Green-Top. We do not suppose that a warm, dry climate will ever be considered favorable to Turnip culture, and yet we never saw better crops in the most favored districts of England than we have seen in America. It is only in exceptionally dry seasons that our crop fails, with good culture. A soil rich in phosphates is necessary for a large crop, hence all bone manures are exceedingly valuable. With proper Turnip food and a moist season success is almost certain. There is then only one enemy to be conquered. The little black flea, or Turnip beetle, is very destructive when the plants are in the seed-leaf, but with a fair season and a rich soil the plants are soon in the rough leaf, when they are troubled no longer. Some good farmers sow twice the usual quantity of seed, and in this way save plenty from the little enemy, and this, we have no doubt, is the safest and most economical way, for it is better to feed them on plants that we do not need than on those upon which the crop depends.

serious mistakes are sometimes made on that point. In ordering seeds, care should be taken to state which kind is desired. The English Turnip, if designed for early use, should be sown soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, so as to have the benefit of early showers, for the Turnip will not grow in dry, hot weather. For the main crop, for fall and winter use, sow in August, and the plants will have the benefit of the autumn rains. If the weather should prove dry, the crop will be light. The soil

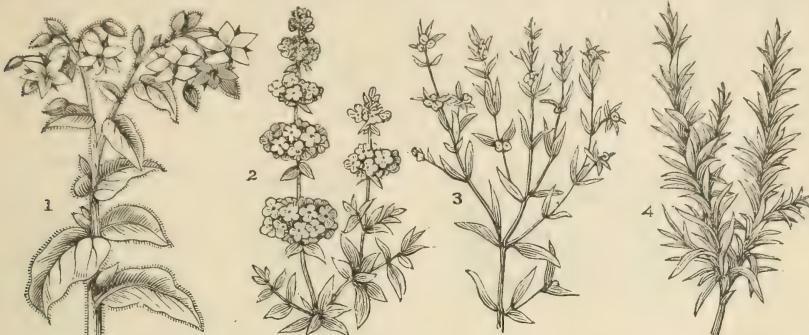


SWEDE TURNIPS.



SWEET AND POT HERBS.

A few fragrant, or, as they are sometimes called, Sweet or Pot Herbs, constitute a little treasury upon which the house-keeper will find occasion to make almost constant drafts, and these will be honored from early summer until autumn. A good reserve can also be stored in some closet or store room for winter use. As a general rule it is best to cut herbs when in flower and dry in the shade, and they dry more evenly and in better shape if tied up in small



bunches and hung in the shade. For soups and dressing for poultry these herbs are a necessity in the estimation of most persons, while as domestic medicines several kinds are held in high repute. The *Sage* and its uses, of course, every one is acquainted with. The Broad-leaved English is the best. *Thyme*, fig. 2, is of universal cultivation, as is also *Summer Savory*, fig. 3. *Rosemary*, fig. 4, is a very fragrant herb, and is everywhere popular. *Borage*, fig. 1, is a beautiful plant, with azure blue flowers, pretty enough for any flower garden. It is much used in Europe for flavoring Claret and other wines. We give a list of the herbs generally cultivated and prized, either by the cook or the nurse.

Anise,	Cumin,	Marjoram, Sweet,	Savory, Winter,
Balm,	Dill,	Rosemary,	Thyme, Broad-Leaved
Basil, Sweet,	Fennel, Large Sweet,	Rue,	English,
Borage,	Horehound,	Saffron,	Thyme, Summer,
Caraway,	Hyssop,	Sage,	Thyme, Winter,
Coriander,	Lavender,	Savory, Summer,	Wormwood.

A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in any family. The culture is very simple, and the best way is to make a little seed-bed in the early spring, and set the plants out as soon as large enough in a bed. The trouble, therefore, is trifling, while the expense is comparatively nothing, as a paper of either can be obtained for five cents, and will contain more seeds than any one will be likely to need. In a mild climate some kinds will live over the winter, but they are so easily grown from seed that saving old plants is not of much consequence.



VICK'S PRICED CATALOGUE of Seeds & Bulbs for the Spring of 1875.

In this priced list of SEEDS will be found almost every variety worthy of culture, both of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, while the collection of BULBS offered we consider quite complete, and of the choicest sorts. We do not propose to sound our own praise, as our customers and their gardens do this more effectually than we could do, had we the disposition to engage in this unnecessary and ungracious work. All that we desire to say is that we have spared neither time, nor expense, nor labor, either of body or mind, to obtain the best the world produces—just such as we would be willing to plant in our own grounds, or furnish to Gen. GRANT or Queen VICTORIA, or to the poor widow or little child who send us their little savings for the purchase of a few seeds. Reference is made to the page in the body of the GUIDE, where full descriptions are to be found, and mode of culture, etc., explained. The figures show the prices of packages.



ABRONIA, see page 18.

umbellata,	rosy lilac; white eye,	10
arenaria,	yellow,	20

ADONIS, page 13.

aestivalis,	summer; scarlet; 1 foot,	5
autumnalis,	autumn; blood red; 1 foot,	5

AGERATUM, page 13.

conspicuum,	white and blue; 18 inches high,	5
Mexicanum,	blue; 1 foot,	5
Mexicanum albiflorum,	white-flowered; 1 foot,	5
Mexicanum albiflorum nanum,	dwarf white; 6 inches,	5
Lasseauxii,	dwarf, compact plant; flowers pink, caelestinum (<i>Phalacrea</i>) Tom Thumb, light blue; 8 inches high, and of compact habit,	5

AGROSTEMMA, page 14.

New Scarlet,	bright,	5
Cæli Rosa,	deep rose color,	5
elegans picta,	center dark crimson, pure white margin,	5
cardinalis,	bright red,	5

ALONSOA, page 14.

Warszewiczii,	flowers small, bright scarlet, forming a very pretty spike; 18 inches high; set plants 8 or 10 inches apart,	5
grandiflora,	large-flowered; scarlet; 2 feet,	5

ALYSSUM, page 14.

Sweet,	hardy annual; flowers small and sweet, in clusters; 6 inches,	5
Wierczbecki,	hardy perennial; flowers yellow; blooms first season; 1 foot,	5

AMARANTHUS, page 15.

bicolor,	crimson and green variegated foliage; 2 feet,	5
bicolor ruber,	a new bedding plant, the lower half of the leaf a fiery red scarlet, the upper half maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow,	5
tricolor,	red, yellow and green foliage; 2 feet,	5
melancholicus ruber,	of compact habit, with striking blood red foliage; 18 inches,	5
caudatus, (Love Lies Bleeding)	long drooping "chains" of flowers; pretty for decorating,	5

Amaranthus cruentus, (Prince's Feather,) flowers somewhat similar to <i>A. caudatus</i> , but in erect masses,	5
salicifolius, a new and beautiful Amaranth, and always coming true, both in habit and color; plant pyramidal, 2 feet in height; leaves long, narrow and wavy,	10

ANAGALLIS, page 15.

Napoleon III,	rich maroon color; new,	10
Eugenie,	fine, velvety blue,	10
sanguinea,	showy, bright red; new,	10
superba,	red, blue, scarlet, lilac; separate or mixed, each packet,	10
Garibaldi,	crimson; exceedingly beautiful; new,	10
Memoria dell' Etna,	bright red; new,	10

ANTIRRHINUM, page 16.

Brilliant,	scarlet and yellow, with white throat; very showy,	5
Firefly,	orange and scarlet, with white throat,	5
Galathe,	crimson, throat white; large,	5
White-flowered,	white; not showy, but good for variety,	5
papilionaceum,	blood red, throat pure white,	5
caryophylloides,	irregularly striped,	5
Striped Dwarf,	six inches high,	5
Best and brightest varieties mixed,		5

ARGEMONE, page 16.

grandiflora,	white petals, yellow stamens; four inches in diameter,	5
Mexicana,	flowers bright yellow,	5
Hunemannii,	carmine and yellow,	5

ASPERULA, page 16.

azurea setosa,	a profuse blooming hardy annual of dwarf habit, with clusters of small, light blue, sweet-scented flowers; desirable for small bouquets,	5
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ASTER, pages 17 and 18.

Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,	large, beautiful flowers, petals long; a little reflexed; 2 feet in height; mixed colors,	15
Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection,	twelve separate colors, each color,	15
La Superbe,	large flowers, 4 inches in diameter, 20 inches in height; three colors mixed,	20
La Superbe,	three separate colors—rose, sky blue and white—each color,	20
New Rose,	2 feet in height; robust; large, double flowers, the outer petals finely imbricated and of great substance; several colors mixed,	15
New Rose,	eight separate colors—white, crimson, violet, etc.; each color,	15



Aster, Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered , large flowers; 18 inches in height,	10	Balsam, Camellia-flowered Spotted, German, double; spotted with white; mixed colors,	15
Imbrique Pompon , very perfect; almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors,	10	Rose-flowered, French; double; mixed colors,	15
Imbrique Pompon , twelve separate colors—white, blue, crimson, etc.; each color,	15	Rose-flowered, French; ten colors, each in separate package; each color,	15
Cocardeau, or New Crown , double flowers, the central petals being of pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large, flat petals of a bright color, as crimson, violet, scarlet, etc.; 18 inches,	10	Dwarf Camellia-flowered Spotted , German, 8 or 10 inches in height; splendid for a border or outside row of a bed,	15
Cocardeau, or New Crown , carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet brown, etc., each with white center; each variety,	10	Extra Double Dwarf , very double; 6 inches,	15
New Peony-flowered Globe , a new variety, and the earliest of the Asters—at least two weeks earlier than <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered</i> ; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require support,	10	Half Dwarf , 18 inches in height,	15
Pyramidal-flowered German , late, branching, good habit; needs no tying,	10	Carnation , double; striped like the Carnation, Solferino, white, striped and spotted with red, Common Double, occasionally only semi-double,	15
New Victoria , flowers large; habit pyramidal; 2 feet high; flowers freely; mixed colors,	15		
Giant Peony, Brilliant Rose , a hybrid between <i>Giant Emperor</i> and <i>Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection</i> ; flowers large and perfect,	25		
Washington , a new Aster introduced from Germany last season, and has the largest flower of the family. We grew and exhibited them last year five inches in diameter, and perfect; the plant is robust and perfectly healthy; mixed colors,	25		
Goliath , another large new variety, but not as large or as good as Washington. The plant is not healthy, and we cannot recommend it; it is no better than the old <i>Giant Emperor</i> for America, and has the same faults,	25		
New Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf , a desirable class, 1 foot in height; late, and desirable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors,	15		
Chrysanthemum-flowered Dwarf, Snowy White , a superb snow white variety, changing from white to azure blue as the plants become old; every flower usually perfect,	15		
Newest Dwarf Bouquet . Each plant looks like a little bouquet of flowers set in the ground; fine for edging or filling small beds; about twelve different colors mixed,	15		
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet , 10 inches high; abundance of flowers; very early,	15		
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, Blood Red , a novelty of 1870, which has proved quite distinct and true; very brilliant in color, free-blooming, and uniform in habit; excellent for outside row of bed or border,	20		
New Schiller , a late, dwarf, bouquet Aster, of peculiar habit and great beauty; 15 inches high, with great quantity of bloom; finest mixed,	10		
Hedge-Hog, or Needle , petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; very curious; 2 feet; mixed colors,	10		
Original Chinese , plant tall; flowers large and loose; distinct in appearance, and of bright colors; resembling the first imported Asters,	10		
BALSAM , page 19.			
Camellia-flowered , French, double, perfect in form; mixed colors,	15		
Camellia-flowered , French, ten colors, each in separate package; each color,	15		
Balsam, Camellia-flowered Spotted , German, double; spotted with white; mixed colors,	15		
Rose-flowered , French; double; mixed colors,	15		
Rose-flowered , French; ten colors, each in separate package; each color,	15		
Dwarf Camellia-flowered Spotted , German, 8 or 10 inches in height; splendid for a border or outside row of a bed,	15		
Extra Double Dwarf , very double; 6 inches,	15		
Half Dwarf , 18 inches in height,	15		
Carnation , double; striped like the Carnation, Solferino, white, striped and spotted with red, Common Double, occasionally only semi-double,	15		
BARTONIA , page 20. <i>aurea</i> , is a very showy, half-hardy annual, with large, yellow flowers. Plant prostrate in habit,	5		
BRACHYCOME , page 20. <i>iberidifolia</i> , (<i>Swan River Daisy</i>) blue and white, separate or mixed,	10		
BROWALLIA , page 20. <i>Cerviakowski</i> , blue, with white center,	10		
<i>elata alba</i> , white,	10		
<i>elata grandiflora</i> , blue,	10		
CACALIA , page 21. <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet,	5		
<i>coccinea flore-luteo</i> , yellow,	5		
CALANDRINIA , page 21. <i>grandiflora</i> , reddish lilac; 1 foot,	5		
<i>speciosa</i> , dark purple; very showy; 4 inches .	5		
<i>speciosa alba</i> , white; very free bloomer,	5		
<i>umbellata</i> , rosy-purple; perennial, but flowering first season.	10		
CALENDULA , page 21. <i>officinalis Le Proust</i> , new; uniformly double; nankeen, edged with brown,	10		
CALIOPSIS , page 21. <i>coronata</i> , yellow disk, encircled with crimson spots,	5		
<i>Drummondii</i> , yellow, crimson center,	5		
<i>bicolor</i> , yellow, crimson center,	5		
<i>bicolor nigra speciosa</i> , rich, velvety crimson,	5		
<i>bicolor nana marmorata</i> , dwarf; reddish-brown, marbled with yellow,	5		
<i>cardaminifolia hybrida</i> , yellow; habit, compact; blooms profusely the whole season,	5		
<i>cardaminifolia hybrida atrosanguinea</i> , compact habit; rich, dark bloom,	5		
<i>tinctoria</i> , quilled; very singular,	5		
<i>Burridgi</i> , (<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>) the most beautiful and distinct of the family; flowers with a rich, crimson bronze center, and orange yellow border,	5		
Mixed colors of every shade,	5		
CALLIRHOE , page 22. <i>pedata</i> , purplish-crimson, with white edge; 2 feet,	10		
<i>pedata nana</i> , flowers rich velvet crimson, with white eye; 1 foot,	10		
<i>involucrata</i> , with large purplish-crimson flowers; native of the Western prairies,	10		
CAMPANULA , page 22. <i>speculum rosea</i> , rose-colored,	5		
<i>speculum flore-albo</i> , white,	5		
<i>speculum grandiflorum</i> , purple,	5		
<i>speculum</i> , mixed colors,	5		
<i>Lorei</i> , blue and white,	5		



CANNA, page 22.

Indica (Indian Shot), <i>rubra</i> , red; 2 feet,	10
Warszewiczi, red; foliage striped; 3 feet,	10
<i>compacta elegantiissima</i> , large; reddish yellow; free flowering; 2 feet,	10
<i>Selovii</i> , scarlet; profuse blooming,	10
<i>Nepalensis</i> , superb yellow flowers,	10
Mixed varieties,	10
For good roots we put the price at low rates, this year, to encourage every one to plant,	25

CANDYTUFT, page 23.

Purple,	5
White,	5
Rocket, pure white, in long spikes,	5
Lilac, bluish-lilac,	5
Sweet-scented, pure white; slightly fragrant,	5
Rose, rosy lilac,	5
Dunnett's Extra Dark Crimson,	5
All the above colors mixed,	5
New Carmine, this, though not carmine, by which name it was introduced from Europe, is a beautiful bright rose, and a fine acquisition,	25

CASSIA, page 23.

<i>chamaecrista</i> , a good annual, with light green foliage, like the Sensitive Plant, and with bright golden flowers,	10
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CATCHFLY, page 23.

Silene Armeria, (Lobel's Catchfly,) red, white and rose; either separate or mixed,	5
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CELOSLIA CRISTATA, page 24.

Crimson Dwarf,	10
Rose Dwarf,	10
Yellow Dwarf,	10
Violet Dwarf,	10
Scarlet Giant,	10
Tall Violet,	10
Tall Rose,	10
Tall Sulphur,	10
<i>Japonica</i> , or New Japan Cockscomb, an entirely new and distinct, and very beautiful variety of Cockscomb, received from Japan; the best of the family,	15
<i>variegata</i> , showing a mixture of red and yellow, and hardly worth culture; very late, and does best South,	15
Dwarf varieties mixed,	10
Tall varieties mixed,	10
<i>Celosia pyramidalis coccinea</i> , spikes large and showy; scarlet; 3 feet,	10
<i>Celosia spicata rosea</i> , a very pretty plant, with spikes of rose-colored flowers that keep well for winter ornaments, if picked early; free-bloomer,	10

CENTAUREA, page 25.

Cyanus, known as Bachelor's Button and Corn Bottle, various colors mixed,	5
depressa, blue, red center; large,	5
depressa rosea, new; rosy purple,	5
moschata, (Blue Sweet Sultan,)	5
moschata alba, (White Sweet Sultan,)	5
moschata atropurpurea, (Purple Sw't Sultan,)	5
suaveolens, (Yellow Sweet Sultan,)	5
All above kinds mixed,	5
Americana, very large flowers; lilac purple; strong plant,	10
Americana alba, clear white; very large,	20

CENTRANTHUS, page 25.

macrosiphon, pale rose; 2 feet,	5
macrosiphon flore-albo, white,	5

Centranthus macrosiphon flore-carneo, flesh-

colored,	5
<i>macrosiphon nanus</i> , dwarf,	5
<i>macrosiphon bicolor</i> , flowers pink and white,	10

CHAMÆPEUCE, page 25.

<i>diacantha</i> , an elegant Thistle-like plant, with sharp spines and beautiful variegated foliage; hardy; yellow flowers,	15
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CLEOME, page 25.

<i>speciosissima</i> , rosy,	10
<i>integerrolia</i> ,	10

CLARKIA, page 26.

Double varieties mixed,	5
Single varieties mixed,	5

COLLISSIA, page 26.

<i>marmorata</i> , white and rose, marbled; 1 foot,	5
<i>bicolor</i> , purple and white,	5

CONVOLVULUS MINOR, page 26.

<i>splendens</i> , violet, with white center,	5
<i>monstrosus</i> , spreading; dark purple flowers,	5
<i>subcaeruleus</i> , light blue flowers,	5
<i>New Dark</i> , very dark and good,	5
Striped, fine,	5
<i>lilacinus</i> , fine lilac,	5
<i>White</i> , very pretty for contrast,	5
All the above mixed,	5

CREPIS, page 26.

<i>barbata</i> , light yellow and bright purple,	5
<i>cubra</i> , pink,	5
<i>flore-albo</i> , white,	5
Mixed,	5

DATURA, page 27.

<i>Wrightii</i> , is one of the best, with trumpet-shaped flowers from seven to nine inches long, white, faintly tinted with lilac, sweet-scented,	10
<i>humilis flavia flore-pleno</i> , a splendid plant, with large, yellow, double flowers; sweet-scented; should be started early under glass, or it will not flower well,	10

<i>fastuosa alba plena</i> , fine, double white,	10
<i>fastuosa alba plena</i> , fine, double white,	10

DELPHINIUM, page 27.

<i>Ajacis hyacinthiflorum</i> , (Double Dwarf Rocket,) mixed colors,	5
<i>elatior flore-pleno</i> , (Tall Rocket,) large plant; very showy,	5

<i>Consolida flore-pleno</i> , (Stock-flowered,) double, branching; large, showy flowers, fine for cutting; mixed colors,	5
<i>Consolida flore-pleno tricolor</i> , double, striped, branching,	5

<i>Consolida flore-pleno candelabrum</i> , 1 foot in height; peculiar habit; flowering late,	10
<i>cardiopetalum</i> , 18 inches; makes a good hedge or border,	5

DIDISCUS, page 27.

<i>ceruleus</i> , an annual, with sky-blue flowers; 2 feet in height,	10
<i>ceruleus</i> , an annual, with sky-blue flowers; 2 feet in height,	10

DIANTHUS, page 28.

<i>Chinensis</i> , best double varieties mixed,	10
<i>imperialis</i> , (Double Imperial Pink,) mixed colors,	10

<i>imperialis rubrus striatus</i> , double, white, striped with red,	10
<i>imperialis purpureus striatus</i> , double, white, striped with purple,	10



Dianthus imperialis flore-albo pl., double;	white,	10
imperialis flore-pleno atrosanguineus, blood red, double,	10	
Hedewigii, large flower, three inches in diameter, beautiful, rich colors, often finely marked and marbled,	10	
Hedewigii flore-pleno, often double, but sometimes only semi-double,	10	
Hedewigii fl.-pl. atropurpureus, large, dark red, double flowers,	10	
laciniatus, flowers very large, sometimes three inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored,	10	
laciniatus flore-pleno, magnificent double flowers, very large; petals deeply serrated; splendid colors. Seeds saved only from finest flowers, Mixed seed of the last five varieties,	10	
Hedewigii diadematus fl.-pl., (Diadem Pink.) Of the most brilliant markings and dazzling colors, but unfortunately not always true,	25	
Gardnerianus, double and sweet-scented,	20	
hybridus, mixed colors,	10	
Best dwarf varieties mixed,	15	
DOUBLE DAISY, page 28.		
<i>Bellis perennis</i> , best German seed,	20	
ERYSIMUM, page 29.		
<i>Peroskianum</i> , deep orange flowers,	5	
<i>Arkansanum</i> , sulphur-yellow,	5	
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, page 29.		
<i>Californica</i> , bright yellow, darker in center,	5	
<i>crocea</i> , orange, darker in center,	5	
<i>crocea alba</i> , white,	5	
<i>crocea striata</i> , flowers orange, striped with lemon; new,	5	
<i>crocea rosea</i> , a new variety; face of petals light pink, and the back being darker, the effect is quite good,	5	
<i>tenuifolia</i> , flowers small, pale yellow, resembling the Primrose; plant only 6 inches in height,	5	
<i>dentata sulphurea</i> , and <i>E. dentata aurantiaca</i> , two curious new varieties; each petal has its edge lapped over on itself, with a mark of deeper color running from its center; each variety,	5	
EUPHORBIA, page 29.		
<i>marginata</i> , a charming ornamental-leaved annual; edges of leaves snowy white,	10	
EUTOCA, page 29.		
<i>viscida</i> , dark blue; pretty,	5	
<i>Wrageliana</i> , lilac; 6 inches,	5	
<i>multiflora</i> , flowers more freely than the others,	5	
FENZLIA, page 30.		
<i>dianthiflora</i> , free-flowering little plant; flowers reddish-lilac, with crimson center,	25	
GAILLARDIA, page 30.		
<i>picta</i> , or <i>Painted</i> , brownish-red, bordered with yellow,	5	
<i>Josephus</i> , very brilliant; red and orange,	5	
<i>albo-marginata</i> , red, bordered with white,	5	
GILIA, page 30.		
<i>achillæfolia</i> , mixed colors,	5	
<i>capitata</i> , mixed colors,	5	
<i>tricolor</i> , mixed colors,	5	
All varieties mixed,	5	
HELIANTHUS, page 30.		
<i>Californicus grandiflorus</i> , flowers large and double; orange; 5 feet,	5	
Helianthus globosus fistulosus , the best of the Sunflowers; very large; double; saffron-yellow; globular form,	10	
Double Green-centered , a large flower, with green center when young; when old, perfectly double flower; 5 to 8 feet in height,	10	
New Mammoth Russian , single; very large, Common Single, usually grown for the seed; per lb., 60 cents,	5	
HUNNEMANNIA, page 31.		
<i>fumariæfolia</i> , herbaceous; yellow, tulip-shaped flowers,	15	
KAULFUSSIA, page 31.		
<i>amelloides</i> , light, bright blue,	5	
<i>amelloides rosea</i> , rose, with red center,	5	
<i>amelloides atroviolacea</i> , intense violet; the richest color imaginable; new,	5	
LEPTOSIPHON, page 31.		
Mixed varieties,	5	
LINUM, page 31.		
<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> , a beautiful half-hardy annual,	5	
LOBELIA, page 32.		
<i>cardinalis</i> , our native Cardinal Flower; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; blooms first year if well started with heat,	10	
Queen Victoria , splendid large scarlet flowers; dark leaves,	25	
<i>hybrida grandiflora</i> , large, dark blue flower, with white eye,	10	
<i>gracilis rosea</i> , rose-colored; new,	10	
<i>gracilis erecta</i> , of fine, compact growth,	10	
<i>ramosa</i> , branching; large, dark blue flowers,	10	
<i>Erinus marmorata</i> , marbled, blue and white,	10	
<i>Erinus compacta</i> , deep, rich blue,	10	
<i>Erinus compacta alba</i> , new; white,	10	
<i>pumila grandiflora</i> , a compact, erect little plant, for pots or edgings,	10	
LUPINUS, page 32.		
<i>affinis</i> , blue and white; 1 foot,	5	
<i>Cruikshankii</i> , blue, white and yellow; 3 feet,	5	
<i>Hartwegii</i> , 2 feet; mixed colors,	5	
<i>hirsutissimus</i> , hairy; 2 feet,	5	
<i>hybrida superbus</i> , superb; purple, lilac and yellow; 2 feet,	5	
<i>hybrida atrocoerulea</i> , bright crimson-scarlet, white tip; spikes large,	5	
<i>tricolor mutabilis</i> , new; cream color, changing to mottled purple,	5	
Mixed varieties,	5	
LYCHNIS, page 32.		
<i>Chalcedonica</i> , bright scarlet; has a fine appearance when grown in masses, 2 feet,	5	
<i>Chalcedonica carneae</i> , flesh-colored; 2 feet,	5	
<i>Chalcedonica flore-albo</i> , white; 2 feet,	5	
<i>Haageana</i> , very beautiful vermilion-colored flowers; plant dwarf; 1 foot,	10	
<i>Haageana hybrida</i> , large flowers, white, rose, red, etc.; 1 foot,	10	
<i>Sieboldii</i> , new; large and superb; white; 1 foot,	20	
<i>fulgens</i> , very brilliant; 18 inches,	10	
<i>grandiflora gigantea</i> , new; flowers very large, of various colors,	10	
MALOPE, page 33.		
<i>grandiflora</i> , large, purple flowers,	5	
<i>grandiflora alba</i> , pure white,	5	



MARIGOLD, page 33.

African Marigold, (<i>Tagetes erecta</i> ,) Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Sulphur, light yellow; double,	5
Tall Quilled Orange, double,	5
Tall Quilled Sulphur, light yellow, double,	5
All the above mixed,	5
French Marigold, (<i>Tagetes patula</i> ,) Tall Orange, double,	5
Tall Brown, double; branching; 18 inches,	5
Tall Striped, yellow and brown striped; 18 inches,	5
Dwarf Sulphur, double,	5
Dwarf Brown, double,	5
Striped Dwarf, double; yellow and brown,	5
Dunnett's New Orange, very superior; new,	5
Tall varieties mixed,	5
Dwarf varieties mixed,	5
<i>Tagetes pulchra punctata</i> , spotted; double,	5
<i>Tagetes signata pumila</i> , a beautiful plant, forming a globular, dense mass,	5

MARTYNIA, page 33.

formosa, (<i>fragrans</i> ,) purple; sweet-scented,	10
lutea, yellow,	10
craniolaria, white,	10
proboscidea, bluish flowers; seed-vessels, when tender, used for pickles,	10
All the above mixed,	10

MEDICAGO, page 33.

Snail, clover-like plant, with small, yellow flowers,	5
Hedge-hog, like above, except seed-pod,	5

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, page 34.

crystallinum, (Ice Plant,) prized for its singular icy foliage,	5
tricolor, (Dew Plant,) pink, with purple center,	5
tricolor album, white,	5
glabrum, light yellow,	5

MIGNONETTE, page 34.

<i>Reseda odorata</i> , (Sweet Mignonette,) a well-known, fragrant, little, hardy annual; per oz., 25 cents,	5
<i>grandiflora ameliorata</i> , a large variety of Mignonette, reddish tinge to flowers,	5
<i>Parson's New White</i> , a robust Mignonette; flowers larger and showing more white than the common sort,	5

MIRABILIS, page 34.

Marvel of Peru, (<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> ,) chamois, crimson, lilac, lilac striped with white, tricolor, red striped with white, violet, white, yellow, yellow and red; each color,	10
All the above mixed,	10
<i>foliis-variegatis</i> , flowers of a variety of colors; leaves light green, faintly marbled,	10
<i>longiflora</i> , white, exceedingly sweet-scented; flower tube 3 or 4 inches long,	10
<i>longiflora violacea</i> , same as above, but violet color,	10

MIMULUS, page 35.

<i>roseus pallidus</i> , new and very fine,	10
<i>cupreus</i> , beautiful, orange and crimson,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus</i> , as beautifully spotted as the finest Calceolarias,	10
<i>hybridus tigrinus bruneus</i> , stems and leaves dark brown, with very large, deep yellow, dotted flowers,	10
<i>cardinalis</i> , fine scarlet,	10

<i>Mimulus hybridus tigrinus flore-pleno</i> , a double Mimulus with flowers more durable than those of any other variety,	25
<i>moschatus</i> , (Musk Plant,)	10
<i>quinquevulnerus maximus</i> , from best named varieties,	10

MYOSOTIS, page 35.

<i>alpestris</i> , blue; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris</i> , white; 6 inches,	10
<i>alpestris rosea</i> , a new rose-colored variety of the Alpine Forget-me-not,	10
<i>palustris</i> , (Forget-me-not,) white and blue;	10
<i>Azorica</i> , dark blue; new; 1 foot,	15
<i>Azorica var. cælestina</i> , flowers sky-blue; and produced in great profusion,	25

NEMOPHILA, page 35.

<i>insignis</i> , beautiful light blue,	5
<i>insignis striata</i> , white and blue striped,	5
<i>insignis marginata</i> , blue, edged with white,	5
<i>maculata</i> , large, white, blotched with violet,	5
<i>atomania</i> , white; spotted,	5
<i>atomania oculata</i> , very pretty light blue, with large, dark eye,	5
<i>discoidalis elegans</i> , rich, velvety maroon, bordered with white,	5
The above mixed,	5

NIEREMBERGIA, page 36.

<i>gracilis</i> , plant slender, very branching, spreading; fine for baskets, pots, or the border,	10
<i>frutescens</i> , taller, and of more erect habit than preceding, with flowers larger and more open,	10

NIGELLA, page 36.

<i>Damascena</i> , light blue; double; about 1 foot,	5
<i>Damascena nana</i> , dwarf; variety of colors; 6 inches,	5
<i>Hispanica</i> , large flowered; very fine; 6 inches,	5
<i>Fontanesiana</i> , much like <i>N. atropurpurea</i> , but blooms two weeks earlier,	5

NOLANA, page 36.

<i>atriplicifolia</i> , blue, white and yellow,	5
<i>grandiflora</i> , large; variety of colors,	5
<i>grandiflora alba</i> ,	5
<i>paradoxa violacea</i> , violet, with white center,	5

ŒNOTHERA, page 37.

Veitchii, a pretty half-hardy annual; flowers yellow, with a red spot at the base of each petal; 1 foot,	5
<i>acaulis alba</i> , a very dwarf or rather stemless plant, the leaves lying close to the ground; flowers snowy white, about four inches across. Grow plants in frame or seed-bed, and set about six inches apart,	10
<i>Lamarckiana grandiflora</i> , one of the most showy of the genus; flowers yellow, 4 inches in diameter; plant grows 3 feet in height,	5

OBELISCARIA, page 37.

<i>pulcherrima</i> , ray flowers rich velvety crimson, edged with yellow,	5
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OXYURA, page 37.

<i>chrysanthemoides</i> , a hardy annual, about 18 inches in height, a beautiful flower,	5
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PALAFOXIA, page 37.

<i>Hookeriana</i> , a very fine new annual, of a dwarf, branching habit,	5
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PANSY, page 38.

King of the Blacks, almost coal black, coming true from seed,	15
Sky Blue, with lovely new shades of light and nearly sky blue,	15
Violet, with white border; somewhat resembling the fancy Geraniums,	15
Red, bright coppery colors, but not strictly red,	15
Pure Yellow, generally true to color,	15
White, sometimes slightly marked with purple,	15
Striped and Mottled, extra, and very showy,	20
Yellow Margined, beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow,	20
Marbled Purple, new colors,	15
Mahogany-Colored, a very fine variety,	15
Cliveden Purple, very rich, deep purple,	20
Emperor William, a new variety from Germany; fine, large flower, ultramarine-blue with purple-violet eye,	25
Odier, or Large-Eyed, dark spots on each petal, and large eyes,	25
Mixed seed of above sorts,	15

PERILLA, page 38.

Nankinensis, an ornamental-leaved, half-hardy annual; leaves deep mulberry,	5
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PETUNIA, page 39.

hybrida grandiflora Kermesina,	25
grandiflora maculata, splendid spotted,	25
grandiflora venosa, variety of colors, beautifully veined,	25
grandiflora rosea, splendid large flowers, bright rose, white throat,	25
grandiflora marginata, large flowers, bordered and veined with green,	25
grandiflora violacea, one of the noblest of the large-flowered Petunias, and of a rich violet,	25
Vick's New Fringed, a new strain, with fringed and frilled edges, very distinct and beautiful, and coming unusually true to seed. Packet of 50 seeds,	25
Double. The seed I offer is the best to be obtained, I think. The double Petunia bears no seed, and but little pollen. Packet of 50 seeds,	25
Countess of Ellesmere, dark rose, with fine white throat,	10
Blotched and Striped,	10
Fine mixed,	10

PHACELIA, page 39.

congesta, light blue,	5
tenacetifolia alba, white,	5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, page 40.

Deep Blood Purple,	10
Brilliant Scarlet,	10
Large Blue, white eye, the nearest to blue of the Phloxes, but really a fine purple,	10
rosea, beautiful rose color,	10
rosea albo-oculata, beautiful rose, with distinct white eye,	10
Leopoldii, splendid deep pink, with white eye,	10
Radowitzii, rose, striped with white,	10
Radowitzii Kermesina striata, crimson, striped with white, new,	10
fiore-albo, pure white,	10
fiore-albo oculata, pure white, with purple eye,	10
Chamois Rose, very delicate and fine; new, variabilis, violet and lilac,	10
Isabellina, new, light, dull yellow,	10

Phlox Violet Queen, violet, with a large white eye,

very large,	10
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All varieties mixed,	10
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grandiflora, an improved annual Phlox, with flowers unusually large, round, and of great substance. This we may call a perfect Phlox,	25
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POPPY, page 40.

Ranunculus-flowered, small, double, various colors,	5
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Murselli, mixed colors, very showy, double,	5
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Carnation, double, mixed colors,	5
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Peony-flowered, large flowers, very double, mixed colors,	5
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somniferum (Opium Poppy,) true, single, per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 15 cents,	5
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somniferum fl. pl., (Double Opium Poppy,) splendid large flowers, mixed colors,	5
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PORTULACA, page 41.

alba striata, white, striped with rose and red,	5
caryophylloides, rose, striped with deep carmine,	5

New Rose, fine rose color,	5
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Thellusonii, fine crimson,	5
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splendens, rosy purple,	5
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aurea, straw-colored,	5
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aurea vera, deep, golden yellow,	5
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aurea striata, sulphur yellow, striped with gold,	5
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Fine mixed,	5
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Double Rose-flowered , a perfectly double variety, as much so as the most perfect Rose, and of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. First quality, mixed colors,	20
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Double Rose-flowered , seven different colors—crimson, rosy-purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange, yellow—each color,	25
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RICINUS, page 41.

macrocarpus, whitish foliage, beautiful; 6 feet,	10
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purpureus, purple, magnificent; 6 feet,	10
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Borboniensis, beautiful, splendid large leaves; 10 feet,	10
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sanguineus, blood red stalks, scarlet fruit, one of the best; 5 feet,	10
---	----

Africanus hybridus, new and fine, stalk and fruit rose; 6 feet,	10
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giganteus, new, large, fine and showy; 6 feet,	10
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New species from the Philippines, gigantic leaves; 6 to 10 feet,	15
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nanus microcarpus, dwarf, only 2 to 3 feet in height; fine for the outside of groups,	10
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communis, (<i>Palma Christi</i>), common Castor Oil Bean,	5
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SALPIGLOSSIS, page 42.

coccinea, splendid scarlet,	10
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azurea grandiflora, large, blue,	10
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purpurea, purple,	10
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sulphurea, yellow,	10
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atrococcinea, deep scarlet, beautifully spotted,	10
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Mixed colors, extra, from selected seed,	10
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Dwarf, finest mixed colors,	10
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SALVIA, page 42.

Rœmeriana, scarlet, beautiful,	10
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punicea nana, scarlet, dwarf, splendid, tender; 18 inches,	10
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coccinea, scarlet, small, but good,	10
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coccinea splendens, scarlet, large and showy,	10
---	----

bicolor, blue and white,	10
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splendens, true; large, scarlet,	25
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SANVITALIA, page 42.

procumbens flore-pleno, a beautiful, low plant, creeping, with bright double yellow flowers, fine for pots, baskets, etc., 10

SAPONARIA, page 42.

calabrica, rich, deep pink, 5
alba, white, 5

SCABIOSA, page 43.

Dark purple, brick color, dark purple and white, lilac and purple, lilac, white, each color, 5
All colors mixed, 5
Dwarf, mixed colors, 5
stellata, starry seed vessels; excellent for winter bouquets, 5
nana fl.-pl. var., double dwarf Scabiosa. Variety of colors, and a free bloomer,

SCHIZANTHUS, page 43.

grandiflorus oculatus, various shades, fine, blue center, new,
pinnatus, rose and purple, very pretty, 5
retusus, scarlet, rose and orange, 5
retusus albus, white and yellow, 5
Grahami, deep rose, 5
papilionaceus, delicately spotted and laced with purple and yellow, shading to orange and crimson, Above varieties mixed, 5

SENSITIVE PLANT, page 43.

Mimosa pudica, a tender, sensitive annual,

SPRAGUEA, page 44.

umbellata, a pink flower, in umbels; will dry and keep like everlasting, 25

STOCK, TEN-WEEKS, page 44.

New Largest-flowering Dwarf, a plant of dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of very large double flowers; all colors mixed,

New Largest-flowering Dwarf, white, flesh-color, rose, rose-carmine, carmine, crimson, light blue, deep blue, lilac, violet, purple, light brown, dark brown, brick red, aurora color, chamois, canary yellow, ash color, etc.; each color, New Largest-flowering Dwarf, Blood Red, the richest, deepest colored Stock grown; new, and a great acquisition in color, 20

Newest Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf, a plant of pyramidal habit, with long spikes of large flowers, many choice colors mixed, 25

New Large-flowering Pyramidal, Celestial Blue, new and excellent color, 30

Dwarf German, a fine dwarf variety, very free bloomer, mixed colors,

Branching German, pretty large growth, habit of plant branching, spikes of flowers numerous, long and rather loose, mixed colors,

Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark, shining leaves, like the Wallflower, dwarf habit. Set only six inches apart. Mixed colors,

Early Autumn-flowering, commences flowering in the autumn, and if removed to the house, will bloom during the winter; mixed colors,

New Hybrid, the foliage between rough and Wallflower-leaved, flowers large and splendid, mixed colors,

semperflorens, or Perpetual-flowering, dwarf, free-bloomer, but late in the season,

Large-flowering Dark Blood Red, Wallflower-leaved, new,

TROPÆOLUM MINUS, page 45.

Dark Crimson, 10
Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon, 10
Dwarf Spotted, yellow, spotted with crimson, 10
Tom Thumb Beauty, orange and vermillion, 10
Tom Thumb Yellow, 10
Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet, 10
Tom Thumb Rose, a new color in Nasturtiums; habit similar to Scarlet Tom Thumb, 10
King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark bluish green; flowers brilliant scarlet, 15
King Theodore, flowers very dark, 15
Mixed varieties, 10

VERBENA, page 45.

hybrida, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers, 20
Striped, excellent flowers, with broad, Carnation-like stripes. Inclined to sport, 25
Scarlet, all the brightest scarlet sorts, generally coming quite true, 25
Montana, a hardy Verbena from the Rocky Mountains, that bears our winters well. Flowers bright rose, changing to lilac, 20

VINCA, page 45.

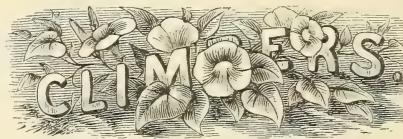
rosea, rose, 2 feet, 10
rosea alba, white, red eye, 10
rosea nova spec., pure white, 10

WHITLAVIA, page 46.

grandiflora, hardy annual, 10 inches high, violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers, 5
grandiflora alba, similar to above, but white, 5
gloxinoides, an elegant variety, of the same habit as *W. grandiflora*, but larger flowers; tube of the corolla pure white, limb delicate light blue, 5

ZINNIA, page 46.

Double, Choicest, all the best colors mixed, 10
Eight separate colors—scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, etc.—each color, 10
Pure white, 10



CALAMPELIS, page 47.

sabrina, (*Eccremocarpus scaber*.) a very beautiful climber, foliage very pretty, flowers bright orange, and produced in racemes; blooms profusely the latter part of the season, 10

CARDIOSPERMUM, page 47.

Halicacabum,

COBEA, page 48.

scandens,

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR, page 48.

White,	5
White and violet striped,	5
Dark blue,	5
Rose,	5
Lilac,	5



Convolvulus major , violet striped,	5	Peaches, Black, with Light Blue , brownish purple and light blue; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents,	10
<i>Michauxii</i> , fine striped,	5	All colors mixed, per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents, . . .	5
<i>incarnata</i> , bright red,	5		
<i>atrosanguinea</i> , dark red,	5		
<i>tricolor</i> , new and fine, three colored,	5		
All the above mixed,	5		
DOLICHOS , page 48.			
<i>Lablab</i> , (<i>Hyacinth Bean</i> ,) a fine climber, with purple and lilac flowers,	10		
<i>albus nanus</i> , white, dwarf,	10		
<i>spec. giganteus</i> , large, free grower,	10		
GOURDS AND CUCUMBERS , page 49.			
<i>Hercules' Club</i> , large, long, club-shaped, . . .	10		
<i>Smallest Lemon</i> , yellow,	10		
<i>Pear-formed</i> , yellow and green, striped with cream,	10		
<i>Gooseberry</i> , small, bright green,	10		
<i>Striped Apple</i> , small, yellow, beautifully striped, . . .	10		
<i>Egg-formed</i> , like the fruit of White Egg Plant, . . .	10		
<i>Orange</i> , the well-known Mock Orange,	10		
<i>Calabash</i> , the old-fashioned Dipper Gourd, . . .	10		
<i>Lagenaria vittata</i> , small, half green and half yellow, striped with cream,	10		
<i>Momordica Balsamina</i> , orange and red,	10		
<i>Tricosanthes Colubrina</i> , true Serpent Gourd, striped like a serpent, changing to carmine,	10		
<i>Cucurbita leucantha longissima</i> ,	10		
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i> , very strong, free-growing climber, with ivy-like leaf, and small fruit,	20		
<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> , teasel-like, yellow,	10		
IPOMŒA , page 49.			
<i>limbata elegantissima</i> , large, Convolvulus-like blossoms, of a rich, mazarine blue, with a conspicuous white margin or belt,	10		
<i>grandiflora superba</i> , fine large flowers, sky-blue, with broad border of white,	10		
<i>coccinea</i> , sometimes called Star Ipomœa, with small, scarlet flowers,	10		
<i>Quamoclit</i> , (<i>Cypress Vine</i> ,) tender climber; flowers small but elegant and striking; foliage beautiful; mixed colors,	10		
Scarlet, white, rose, each color,	10		
LOASA , page 49.			
<i>nitida</i> , yellowish, light green leaves,	5		
<i>lateritia</i> , large, dark red flowers in abundance, . .	10		
<i>Herbertii</i> , fine scarlet,	10		
MAURANDYA , page 50.			
<i>Barclayana</i> , blue and white,	10		
<i>Barclayana purpurea grandiflora</i> , dark blue, . .	10		
<i>Barclayana Scarlet</i> , mauve,	10		
Finest mixed,	10		
PEAS, FLOWERING , page 60.			
<i>Scarlet Winged</i> , beautiful, small flowers; low creeper,	10		
<i>Yellow Winged</i> , same habit as Scarlet Winged, . .	10		
<i>Sweet, Scarlet Invincible</i> , a beautiful new deep scarlet variety; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15c., . . .	10		
<i>Scarlet</i> , per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15c.,	10		
<i>Scarlet, striped with White</i> , per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10		
<i>Painted Lady</i> , rose and white; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10		
<i>Blue Edged</i> , white and pink, edged with blue; per lb., \$2.50, per oz., 20 cents,	10		
<i>Black</i> , very dark, brownish purple; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10		
Peaches, Black, with Light Blue , brownish purple and light blue; lb., \$1.50; oz., 15 cents,	10		
All colors mixed, per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents, . . .	5		
THUNBERGIA , page 50.			
<i>Bakeri</i> , pure white, very fine,	15		
<i>alata</i> , yellow or buff, with dark eye,	15		
<i>alata unicolor</i> , yellow,	15		
<i>aurantiaca</i> , bright orange, with dark eye,	15		
<i>aurantiaca unicolor</i> , bright orange,	15		
Above mixed,	15		
TROPÆOLUM , page 51.			
<i>atropurpureum</i> , dark crimson,	10		
<i>coccineum</i> , scarlet,	10		
<i>Dunett's Orange</i> , dark orange,	10		
<i>Edward Otto</i> , splendid bronze, silky and glittering,	15		
<i>Scheuerianum</i> , straw color, striped with brown, . .	10		
<i>Scheuerianum coccineum</i> , scarlet, striped, . . .	10		
<i>Schulzii</i> , brilliant scarlet,	20		
<i>luteum</i> , yellow,	10		
Common mixed; the green seed pods used for pickles; per oz., 15 cents,	5		
<i>peregrinum</i> , (<i>Canary Flower</i>),	15		
<i>Lobbianum</i> , mixed varieties,	20		
<i>Caroline Smith</i> , spotted,	25		
<i>Lilli Smith</i> , orange scarlet,	25		
<i>Napoleon III</i> , yellow, striped with vermillion, . .	25		
<i>Giant of Battles</i> , brilliant carmine,	25		
<i>Queen Victoria</i> , vermillion, scarlet-striped, . .	25		



ACROCLINIUM , page 52.	
<i>roseum</i> , bright rose color,	5
<i>roseum album</i> , pure white,	5
Both colors mixed,	5
AMMOBIUM , page 52.	
<i>alatum</i> , white; hardy; 2 feet,	5
GOMPHRENA , page 53.	
<i>globosa</i> , (<i>Globe Amaranth</i>), <i>alba</i> , pure white, . .	5
<i>globosa carnea</i> , flesh-colored,	5
<i>globosa rubra</i> , dark purplish-crimson,	5
<i>aurea superba</i> , orange; large and fine. Pick before the lower scales drop,	10
Above mixed,	5
HELICHRYSUM , page 53.	
<i>monstrosum</i> , large, showy flowers; variety of colors; double,	10
<i>monstrosum</i> , Double Rose, fine color,	10
<i>monstrosum</i> , Double Red, very bright,	10
<i>monstrosum</i> , Double White, pure,	10
<i>monstrosum</i> , Double Yellow,	10
<i>bracteatum</i> , bright yellow; 18 inches,	10
minimum, dwarf; both flowers and buds excellent for wreaths, etc.; various colors,	10
<i>nanum atrosanguineum</i> , brilliant crimson; new; one foot,	10
<i>brachyrhinchum</i> , dwarf; 6 inches,	10
HELIPTERUM , page 53.	
<i>Sanfordii</i> , one of the choicest Everlastings; a foot in height; flowers small, rich, yellow, . . .	15
<i>corymbiflorum</i> , clusters of white, star-like flowers,	15


RHODANTHE, page 53.

Manglesii, fine for house-culture, but delicate for out-door; often, however, makes a most beautiful display in the garden,	10
maculata, more hardy and robust than <i>R. Manglesii</i> ; rosy purple,	10
maculata alba, pure white, yellow disc,	15
atrosanguinea, flowers dark purple and violet,	25

WAITZIA, page 54.

aurea, new; fine yellow,	25
grandiflora, new; flowers large, golden yellow,	25

XERANTHEMUM, page 54.

Large Purple-flowered, the largest-flowered, very double and fine,	10
cæruleum, double; light blue,	10
cæruleum compactum, very compact, round-headed plant; dwarf,	10

Double White, very fine,

Mixed colors,

GYPSOPHILA, page 54.

elegans, hardy annual; white; 6 inches,	10
muralis, hardy annual; rose-colored flowers, dwarf,	10
paniculata, perennial; white,	10

STATICE, page 54.

Bonducella, annual; golden yellow flowers; 1 foot,	10
Besseriana rosa, perennial; small rose-colored flowers; very pretty,	10
coccinea, perennial; fine,	10
incana hybrida nana, perennial; mixed colors,	10
latifolia, perennial; one of the best,	10
sinuata, beautiful annual; blue flowers; 1 foot, Thouinii, dwarf annual; free-flowering, flowers in spikes,	10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, page 55.

Agrostis nebulosa, the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses; fine and feathery; delicate,	10
Steveni, beautiful light panicles,	10
Andropogon bombcinus, small heads covered with silky hairs; hardy perennial,	25
Arundox Donax variegatus aureus, perennial; strong stem, with golden yellow striped leaves, 6 feet high,	25
Avena sterilis, (Animated Oat) 30 inches high,	10
Briza maxima, an elegant Shaking Grass, one of the best of the Ornamental Grasses, perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in the spring: 1 foot,	5
geniculata, small, flowers freely, and is always desirable; 8 inches,	5
minor, small and pretty, sow early; 6 inches,	5
compacta, an erect, compact variety of Quaking Grass,	10

Brizopyrum siculum, dwarf, with shining green leaves, very pretty; 8 inches,

Bromus briziformis, a very fine grass with elegant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either in summer or winter; flowers second summer, something like *Briza maxima*; 1 foot, . .

Chloris radiata, small growth and tassel-like, hardy; may be sown in the garden; 1 foot, . .

Chrysurus cynosuroides, (*Lamarkia aurea*), dwarf, yellowish, feathery spikes,

Erianthus Ravennæ, as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles, and very much superior for a Northern climate, being quite hardy. Plants 25 cents each,

Coix Lachryma, (Job's Tears), grows about two feet, broad, corn-like leaves,

10

Gynierium argenteum, (Pampas Grass), a noble grass, flowers second season, not hardy here,

15

Hordeum jubatum, (Squirrel Tail Grass), fine,

10

Isolepis gracilis, perennial; very graceful, fine for flower baskets,

20

Lagurus ovatus, dwarf; showy heads; called Hare's Tail Grass; 1 foot, sow early,

5

Panicum sulcatum, perennial; very decorative, with palm shaped foliage,

25

Pennisetum longistylum, a very graceful grass, growing 18 inches,

10

Stipa pennata, (Feather Grass), magnificent grass, flowering the second season,

15

Trycholæna rosea, a very beautiful rose-tinted grass; 2 feet,

10

ADLUMIA, page 56.

cirrhosa, or Alleghany Vine, and sometimes called Wood Fringe,

10

ADONIS, page 56.

vernalis, a handsome perennial border plant, . .

5

ALYSSUM, page 56.

saxatile compactum, golden yellow flowers, compact, free-growing; 18 inches in height, . .

10

AQUILEGIA, page 57.

Carnation, or Striped, new; white, with broad red stripes; double,

10

Skinneri, very beautiful; colors scarlet and yellow, . .

10

lucida, light blue, large, strong grower,

10

lucida, fl. pl., very double and purple,

10

cærulea,

25

Mixed varieties,

10

CAMPANULA, page 57.

Carpatica, blue and white mixed,

10

Medium, (Canterbury Bell), flowers large, blue; plant 2 feet in height,

10

White,

10

Rose,

10

Double Rose,

10

Double Blue,

10

Double White,

10

Double Lilac,

10

Single varieties mixed,

10

Double varieties mixed,

10

grandiflora, large, star-like, blue and white flowers,

10

Leutweinii, new; splendid light blue and white flowers, as large as Canterbury Bell; dwarf, 1 foot,

20

calycanthema, a new and beautiful variety, . .

50

DIANTHUS, page 58.

Carnation, German seed from named flowers, . .

25

Extra Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, . .

50

Choicest, with white ground,

50

Choicest, with yellow ground,

50

Picotee, German seed, from named flowers only, . .

25

Italian seed, saved from prize flowers only, . .

50

Pink, best double, mixed colors,

25.


DELphinium, page 59.

formosum, brilliant blue, with white eye,	10
formosum <i>cælestinum</i> , new celestial blue;	
flowers large, spikes long,	10
<i>nidiculae</i> , a beautiful bright scarlet variety; na-	25
tive of Californian mountains; new,	
<i>Chinense</i> , fine; blue, white and pink, mixed,	5
New varieties mixed,	5

DIGITALIS, page 59.

<i>purpurea</i> , purple flowers; 3 feet,	5
<i>purpurea alba</i> , white; 3 feet,	5
<i>lanata</i> , white and brown; 2 feet,	5
<i>gloxinæflora</i> , new; beautifully spotted; 4 feet,	5
<i>Nevadensis</i> , red, purple spots; 3 feet,	5
<i>ferruginea gigantea</i> , tall and fine,	5
Mixed varieties,	5

HEDYSARUM, page 59.

<i>coronarium</i> , fine scarlet,	5
<i>coronarium flore albo</i> , white,	5

HOLLYHOCK, page 60.

Double, very double and fine, from the best	
named collection in Europe,	10
Good plants sent out in the spring, of any color	
desired, each,	50

HONESTY, page 60.

Purple, very hardy, free-flowering perennial,	10
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IPOMOPSIS, page 60.

<i>aurantiaca</i> , orange,	5
<i>Beyrichii</i> , scarlet,	5
<i>elegans superba</i> , orange scarlet,	5
<i>rosea</i> , new fine,	5
<i>cuprea</i> , new,	5
<i>Jaune Canarie</i> , canary yellow,	5

LINUM, page 61.

<i>perenne</i> , blue,	10
<i>perenne album</i> , white,	10
<i>perenne roseum</i> , beautiful rose colored,	10
<i>luteum</i> , yellow,	10
<i>Narbonense</i> , splendid,	10

PAPAVER, page 61.

<i>bracteatum</i> , scarlet; 3 feet,	10
<i>coeruleum</i> , orange; 1 foot,	10
<i>orientale</i> , very large, red; 3 feet,	10
<i>involucratum maximum</i> , fine large flowers,	10

PENTSTEMON, page 61.

<i>Wrightii</i> , splendid scarlet,	15
<i>Murrayanus</i> , magnificent vermillion,	25
<i>cordifolius</i> , scarlet; fine for conservatory,	25
<i>gentianoides coccinea</i> , splendid scarlet,	25
<i>grandiflorus</i> , lilac-purple; 3 to 4 feet in height,	15
<i>barbatus Torreyii</i> , fine; crimson and yellow,	15
Mixed varieties,	15

PEAS, PERENNIAL, page 62.

<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> , red,	15
<i>latifolius albus</i> , white,	25
<i>latifolius roseus</i> , rose-colored,	15
<i>grandiflorus splendens</i> , large-flowered; showy	20
<i>rotundifolius</i> , round leaves; purple,	20
Mixed varieties,	15

PRIMULA, page 62.

<i>auricula</i> , fine mixed,	25
<i>auricula</i> , from named flowers,	50
<i>elatior</i> , (<i>Polyanthus</i>)	15
<i>vulgaris</i> , common wild English Primrose,	15

PYRETHRUM, page 62.

<i>hybrida</i> , double varieties mixed,	25
<i>Parthenium flore-pleno</i> , the common double	
Feverfew,	10
<i>parthenifolium aureum</i> , Golden Feather,	
priored for its yellow foliage,	10

ROCKET, page 63.

Sweet Purple,	5
Sweet White,	5

STOCK, page 63.

Brompton, Violet, dwarf habit; new, beautiful,	25
White,	25
Carmine, the largest-flowering and most beau-	
iful of the winter Brompton Stocks,	50
Best mixed colors,	

Emperor, hybrid between Brompton and Annual;

splendid for winter flowering,	25
Tree Giant Cape Winter,	25

SWEET WILLIAM, page 63.

Perfection,	10
Common,	10

Dunetti, blood red; velvety texture,

10

VALERIANA, page 64.

coccinea, fine scarlet,	5
<i>rubra</i> , red,	5
<i>alba</i> , white,	5

WALLFLOWER, page 64.

Fine mixed colors; double,	20
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HARDY CLIMBERS.

The following are Perennial Climbers, and all useful for covering Arbors, Porches, etc. They are hardy and hard-wooded. Seeds, 10 cents: plants, 50 cents.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.

Bignonia radicans, Trumpet-Vine.

Celastrus scandens, climbing Bitter-Sweet.

Clematis flamula, European Sweet, white.

Clematis Vitalba, Virgin's Bower, white.



See page 65.

Abutilon, finest varieties mixed,

50
<i>Boston Smilax</i> , (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>),
the most popular plant now known for decora-
tive purposes; fine climber, furnishing yards of

glossy green trimming,

Calceolaria hybrida tigrina, spotted; seeds

saved from the best collection in Europe, . . .

hybrida tigrina nana, six or eight inches in

height, and of very compact habit, . . .

hybrida grandiflora, very large, superb flowers,

James' International Prize, saved from the

choicest varieties only, . . .

Campanula Vidalis, white; very showy, . . .

Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation,

choicest Italian seed, . . .

Centaurea gymnocarpa, desirable for its deli-

cately cut and graceful white foliage, . . .

candidissima, an effective white-leaved bedding

plant, . . .

argentea, foliage silvery white, . . .



<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> , finest double,	25	<i>Armidia</i> , white slightly tinged with carmine	3.00
<i>Pompon</i> , or <i>Dwarf</i> , splendid; seeds from choicest named flowers,	50	<i>Athalia</i> , long spike, large flowers, violet, slightly tinged with rose, blazed with purple,	1.00
<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> , of first quality; most perfect, <i>hybrida</i> , <i>New Dwarf</i> , of compact growth,	25	<i>Antigone</i> , delicate rose, flamed with carmine,	50
<i>maritima</i> , white foliaged plant, similar to the <i>Centaureas</i> ,	10	<i>Addison</i> , rose tinged, with lilac white ground,	2.00
<i>Cianthus Dampieri</i> , magnificent green-house shrubby climber, fine foliage and clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Finely adapted for outdoor culture in the Southern States, as it delights in great heat and a light, sandy soil. In California it grows most luxuriantly in the dry season. We keep it in the house in the winter, and put it out in the spring,	20	<i>Ariane</i> , white ground, tinged with rosy lilac, lower petals white,	4.00
<i>Dampieri</i> , new varieties mixed,	50	<i>Argus</i> , fire-red center, lower petals white,	1.00
<i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i> , desirable for hanging baskets, bearing many lavender blue flowers,	25	<i>Aristote</i> , light rose, red spotted, carmine striped,	15
<i>Cuphea platycentra</i> , Cigar, or Fire Cracker plant,	25	<i>Ariathee</i> , pure white, with red blotch, lower petals tinged with lilac,	2.50
<i>Fuchsia</i> , choice mixed,	50	<i>Ambroise Verschaffelt</i> , carmine, garnet flamed,	2.50
<i>Geranium</i> , common mixed,	25	<i>Arethuse</i> , white, rose tinted, carmine striped,	3.00
Choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts, packet of 5 seeds,	50	<i>Asmodee</i> , cherry purple, white stain and stripes,	3.25
<i>Apple-scented</i> ,	25	<i>Arsinoe</i> , satin rose, flamed with carmine,	1.00
<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , best quality, choice flowers, from Benary's choice collection,	50	<i>Belle Gabrielle</i> , lilac, rose and carmine,	50
<i>hybrida erecta</i> , fine variety; upright flowers,	50	<i>Bernard de Jussieu</i> , large, violet ground, shaded with cherry, stains purple on white ground,	50
<i>Heliotrope</i> , best mixed,	25	<i>Bowiensis</i> , vermillion scarlet; very tall spike; in flower a long time,	15
<i>Hibiscus immutabilis</i> , rosy flowers; 3 feet,	10	<i>Brenchleyensis</i> , vermillion scarlet; fine old variety	15
<i>coccinea</i> , scarlet; 3 feet,	20	<i>Bertha Rabourdin</i> , white, blotted with carmine,	30
<i>Humea elegans</i> , a beautiful ornamental biennial, 4 feet high, with graceful dark flowers,	15	<i>Bijou</i> , light cherry, flamed with scarlet,	25
<i>Lantana</i> , finest mixed,	25	<i>Benvenuto</i> , orange red, with white blotch,	2.50
<i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> , ornamental climber,	25	<i>Belladonna</i> , white, tinted with lilac, lower petals striped with carmine,	3.00
<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , common Oleander,	10	<i>Beatrix</i> , white ground, flushed with carmine lilac,	3.00
<i>Primula Sinensis</i> (<i>Chinese Primrose</i>) fimbriata rubra; red; extra,	50	<i>Canary</i> , light yellow, rose striped, sometimes pink,	25
fimbriata alba, white; extra,	50	<i>Celine</i> , rosy white, streaked with rose and purple,	15
fimbriata striata, new; white, fringed, striped with red,	50	<i>Ceres</i> , white, marbled and striped with rose and purple,	35
fimbriata erecta superba, new; fine variety,	50	<i>Charles Dickens</i> , light, tinted with chamois, and blazed and striped with carmine,	40
fimbriata erecta superba albo-violascens, pure white on opening, changing to lilac-violet with red border; habit very fine; free bloomer,	50	<i>Chætaubriand</i> , cherry rose, carmine streaked,	25
Above varieties mixed,	50	<i>Citrinus</i> , a very good yellow,	45
Fern-leaved, very pretty fern-like foliage,	75	<i>Cleopatra</i> , large flower; soft lilac, violet tinged,	75
<i>flore-pleno</i> , a large percentage of the flowers per- fectly double, and good colors,	1.50	<i>Colbert</i> , long spike, cherry red, tinted with orange divisions lined with white,	50
<i>Solanum ciliatum</i> , very fine; red-fruited, fruit hanging on the plant a long time,	25	<i>Conde</i> , long spike, large flowers, light orange red, white stain, striped with carmine,	1.25
<i>Tropaeolum pentaphyllum</i> ,	25	<i>Coralie</i> , white, tinted with rose and yellow, blazed with bright rose, stain yellow; dwarf,	50



TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

GLADIOLUS, page 66.

<i>Adonis</i> , large cherry, marbled with white,	25
<i>Agatha</i> , large flower; rose, orange-tinged, blazed with amaranth and yellow spotted,	50
<i>Anna</i> , cherry, orange-tinged, cherry stripe on white ground; new,	1.00
<i>Aramis</i> , long spike, large flowers, rose, tinged with orange, edged with carmine cherry; lower divi- sion white, striped with bright carmine,	1.00



Fenelon , rose, violet-tinged, flamed with carmine,	1.00
Gil Blas , cherry red, variegated with carmine, . . . . .	.25
Golian , light rosy red, base striped with carmine, . . . . .	.15
Galathea , blush-white, with carmine blotch, . . . . .	.25
Henrietta , large flower, white, tinted with lilac, . . . . .	.75
Homer , light amaranth, blazed with bright purple,	1.50
Horace Vernet , long spike of large flowers, bright purplish red, pure white stain,	3.00
Ida , large flower, white, rose-tinted, blazed with carmine rose, . . . . .	.25
Imperatrice , white, striped and dashed with carmine, . . . . .	.15
Imperatrice Eugenie , (<i>Souchet</i>), large flowers, white, blazed with violet rose inside, and violet lilac outside, . . . . .	.75
Isabella , pure white, with violet blotch, . . . . .	.75
James Carter , light orange red, very bright, with a large, pure white throat, . . . . .	.25
James Watt , large flower, light vermillion, pure white throat, striped to tip of petals, . . . . .	.60
John Bull , whitish, sometimes striped with lilac, . . . . .	.20
Juno , white, lilac-striped, purple stains in throat,	1.00
Jupiter , large flower, light red, blazed with dark crimson,	3.00
La Candeur , large flower, white, slightly striped with violet,	2.00
La Favorite , large flower, rose and dark carmine, lower divisions light yellow, . . . . .	.75
La Fiancee , pure white, with bluish violet stains,	1.00
La Poussin , light red, white ground; very pretty,	50
Lord Byron , brilliant scarlet, stained and rib- boned with pure white, . . . . .	.30
Lord Granville , light yellow, stained with deep yellow and striped with lilac, . . . . .	.30
Lord Raglan , salmon, spotted with scarlet, ver- million throat, . . . . .	.30
L'Ornement des Parterres , white ground, blazed with lilac rose and carmine, . . . . .	.25
Louis Van Houtte , velvety carmine, branches freely, and flowers a long time, . . . . .	.15
Lulli , bright cherry, lower petals carmine-streaked,	3.00
Le Phare , brilliant fiery red; very showy,	3.00
Le Tintoret , cherry rose, carmine blotch on yellow ground,	3.00
Le Vesuve , intense fiery red; very rich,	4.00
L' Unique Violet , dark lilac, tinted with violet,	4.00
Macaulay , large, bright crimson, violet stained,	3.00
Madame Binder , white, purple and lilac striped, . . . . .	.50
Madame Desportes , large, white, inferior divi- sions striped with white,	2.50
Madame Furtado , rose, with carmine rose, large, . . . . .	.75
Madame Leseble , white, purplish rose stains, . . . . .	.50
Madame Place , rosy pink, white base and stripes, . . . . .	.45
Madame Sosthene des Jardins , white, with car- mine stripe, . . . . .	.20
Madame Vilimorin , rose, with white center, and edged with dark rose, fine, . . . . .	.75
Marechal Vaillant , deep pink, white throat and stripes, splendid,	1.25
Margarita , white, suffused with dark crimson,	1.50
Marie , white, stained with carmine, . . . . .	.50
Mary Stuart , white, rose tinged, carmine flamed,	1.50
Mathilda de Landevoisin , very large, rosy white, shaded with carmine, . . . . .	.30
Mazepa , rosy orange, large yellow stains, striped with carmine, fine, . . . . .	.20
Merville , cherry rose, flamed with carmine with lighter center,	4.00
Meteor , dark red, brilliant, pure white stain, . . . . .	.60
Meyerbeer , red, blazed with vermillion,	1.00
Michel Ange , dark crimson and purple, with white,	3.00
Minerve , crimson, carmine feathered, with white,	1.50
Mons. Legoueve , fiery red with blotch, white line on each petal	1.50
Murillo , rose, white blotch and line on each petal,	4.00
Nelly , white, carmine rose, dark stain, . . . . .	.25
Nestor , yellow, lower part darker, striped with red,	1.25
Newton , dark red, light ground, lined with white, . . . . .	.75
Octavia , light rose, blazed with red, white stain,	4.00
Ondiae , white, tinted with lilac, violet blotch, . . . . .	.15
Ophir , dark yellow, mottled with purple, . . . . .	.45
Osiris , purple, marked with white, dwarf, late, . . . . .	.20
Ossian , bright rose, violet and carmine tinted, light ground,	1.50
Phœbus , fire red, with large showy white stain,	3.00
Phedre , long spike, pure white, bordered and blazed with cherry rose,	3.00
Phidias , fine spike, brilliant purple, violet-tinted, white stain, striped with cherry,	3.00
Primatrice , long spike, large flowers, fine rose, lilac- tinged, blazed with bright carmine, carmine stain on white ground; showy,	1.00
Prince Imperial , very large, white, slightly flesh- colored, stained with carmine and violet, . . . . .	.15
Princess Marie de Cambridge , large flower, white, with carmine stains,	2.00
Prince of Wales , bright fiery red, white-stained and violet-striped, . . . . .	.75
Princess of Wales , white, blazed with carmine and rose, stained with deep carmine, . . . . .	.25
Picturata , carmine lilac, flamed with violet, dark carmine blotch, . . . . .	.50
Piccolia , satin rose, carmine-flamed, white blotch, . . . . .	.75
Psyche , satin rose, bordered with dark crimson, with lighter center,	5.00
Queen Victoria , very large flower, pure white, stained with carmine; splendid, . . . . .	.30
Racine , cherry, tinged with violet, white center, . . . . .	.50
Rebecca , white, shaded with lilac, . . . . .	.20
Redoute , large flowers, fine rose, tinted with violet, blazed with bright carmine, white stain, . . . . .	.1.00
Roi Leopold , rose, crimson-blazed, carnation stripe, . . . . .	.45
Rosa Bonheur , white and lilac, stain dark violet, . . . . .	.25
Rossini , long spike, amaranth red, lined with white,	1.00
Reine Blanche , pure white, dark crimson blotch,	1.50
Rosea Perfecta , fine rose, tinged violet, center light, white veins,	1.00
Rubis , carmine, cherry center, light carmine blotch on white, . . . . .	.75
Sapho , long spike, large, fine cherry, orange-tinted, lower division white-stained, bright red-striped,	1.50
Shakespeare , large and perfect shape, white, blazed and stained with carmine rose,	1.50
Sir John Franklin , long spike, large flowers, fine satin-like rose, inferior divisions white,	3.00
Sulphureus , sulphur colored, . . . . .	.30
Spectabilis , delicate rose, shaded to cherry, pur- ple blotch on white,	1.00
Sylphide , white, flamed with carmine, large purple carmine blotch,	1.50
Sultana , satin rose, flamed with carmine, purplish blotch on white,	2.00
Surprise , rose amaranth; dwarf, . . . . .	.10
Sirene , delicate rose, flamed with red, red blotch on, yellow ground,	3.00
Talisman , long spike, large flowers, violet, carmine cherry, ground white, divisions lined with white,	3.00
Triumphans , cherry, shading off to currant red, . . . . .	.25
Van Spandonk , long spike, fine flowers, fiery red,	1.50
Velleda , delicate rose, lilac stains, large flower, . . . . .	.45
Venus , long spike, ground pure white, blazed with light rose,	4.00



<i>Vesta</i> , white, shaded and marked with carmine,	25
<i>Virginalis</i> , pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine,	3.00
<i>Variabilis</i> , white, sometimes blotched and flamed with lilac,	3.00
<i>Zelinda</i> , long spike, rose, carmine-blazed, dwarf,	1.00
<i>Zenobia</i> , fine spike, rose, violet-tinted, blazed with dark carmine, center well lighted, white stain edged with carmine, fine,	20

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

FULLY ONE-HALF AMERICAN SEEDLINGS.

<i>Very fine Mixed Varieties</i> , of various shades of red, per doz., 75c.; half doz.,	40
<i>Fine Mixed Varieties</i> of light colors and white, per doz., \$1.50; half doz.,	75
<i>Fine Mixed Varieties</i> , assorted colors, per doz., 75c.; half doz.,	40
<i>Mixed Gladiolus</i> , assorted colors, per 100,	5.00
<i>Mixed Gladiolus</i> , light and white, per 100,	8.00

Not less than 50 at 100 rates.

DAHLIAS, page 67.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April. Price, except in the select list of scarce sorts, 30 cents each, and \$3.00 per dozen. To those who wish to make a large collection, or plant extensive beds, we will sell at \$20.00 per hundred, our selection.

<i>Adonis</i> , French white, tipped with lilac.
<i>Alexander Cramond</i> , crimson and maroon.
<i>Autumn Glow</i> , saffron-red.
<i>Amazon</i> , yellow, with scarlet edges.
<i>Acme of Perfection</i> , yellow.
<i>Artemus Ward</i> , blush, striped and edged with purple.
<i>Aristides</i> , deep crimson, shaded with purple.
<i>Arthur</i> , deep lilac, full size.
<i>Andromeda</i> , yellow, distinct purple tip
<i>Alice</i> , rosy lilac.
<i>Amy Creed</i> , yellow and salmon
<i>Bishop of Durham</i> , deep buff.
<i>Blushing Fifteen</i> , rosy lilac, perfect form.
<i>British Triumph</i> , rich crimson
<i>Bullion</i> , yellowish buff.
<i>Butterfly</i> , scarlet and brown stripes, light ground.
<i>Bird of Passage</i> , white, tipped with pink.
<i>Blue Gown</i> , rich shaded carmine.
<i>Buck's Lass</i> , buff yellow, sometimes tipped with white
<i>Charles Turner</i> , yellow, edged with crimson.
<i>Chairman</i> , buff.
<i>Commander</i> , chrome yellow.
<i>Chang</i> , yellow, striped with crimson.
<i>Charles Backhouse</i> , scarlet.
<i>Copperhead</i> , copper color.
<i>Constance</i> , blush, fine form.
<i>Celestial</i> , bluish lilac.
<i>Carminata</i> , blush, heavy carmine tip.
<i>Caroline Tetterell</i> , white, tipped with lilac.
<i>Earl of Radnor</i> , fine plum, large.
<i>Ebor</i> , chocolate, dark maroon stripes.
<i>Emperor</i> , bright claret, tinted purple
<i>Emily</i> , blush, suffused with rose.
<i>Eveline Barrett</i> , rosy purple.
<i>Fancy Boy</i> , light scarlet.
<i>Flossie Williams</i> , light, flaked with violet.
<i>Firefly</i> , fine, deep scarlet.
<i>Fanny Purchase</i> , bright yellow.
<i>Formosa</i> , pale pink.
<i>Flamingo</i> , vermillion scarlet.
<i>Flora Wyatt</i> , orange, flaked with red.
<i>Foxhunter</i> , deep scarlet.
<i>Flossy Gill</i> , light, heavily edged with violet purple.
<i>Gipsy King</i> , heavy carmine tip.
<i>Galatea</i> , white, striped with purple and maroon.
<i>Grand Sultan</i> , buff, striped with red.
<i>Golden Eagle</i> , yellow, heavy red tip.
<i>Glory of Summer</i> , rich, glowing salmon scarlet.
<i>Goliath</i> , pale yellow, tipped with rose.
<i>Gem</i> , maroon, tipped with white.
<i>Golden Beauty</i> , clear yellow.
<i>Hon. Mrs. Wellesley</i> , blush, purple-tipped.
<i>High Sheriff</i> , very dark, nearly black.
<i>Hamlet</i> , Indian red.
<i>Hero of York</i> , crimson, striped with maroon.
<i>Immortal</i> , fine clear yellow.
<i>Imperialis</i> , imperial purple.
<i>Incomparable</i> , yellow, heavy claret tip.
<i>J. Neville Keynes</i> , large yellow, shaded.
<i>John Powell</i> , buff, tinted rose.
<i>James Cocker</i> , purple, fine color and form.
<i>Judy</i> , light yellow, striped and spotted with scarlet.
<i>James Grieve</i> , yellow, deeply edged with crimson.
<i>John Harrison</i> , very dark maroon, large.
<i>Julia Wyatt</i> , creamy white, tipped and shaded.
<i>Jenny Deans</i> , orange, striped with purple.
<i>James Hunter</i> , golden, laced orange lake.
<i>Jessie Gill</i> , yellow ground, striped with rose.
<i>John Standish</i> , bright red, large, constant.
<i>James Wilder</i> , rich velvet maroon.
<i>King of Primroses</i> , large primrose.
<i>Kate Haslam</i> , pale peach lilac.
<i>Lady Derby</i> , blush, purple tip.
<i>Lady Elcho</i> , pale yellow, edged with rosy crimson.
<i>Lady Jane Ellis</i> , cream, tipped with purplish rose.
<i>Lady Dunmore</i> , yellow, crimson and white.
<i>Lady Popham</i> , white, edged with lavender.
<i>Lady Paxton</i> , red, tipped with white.
<i>Lord Napier</i> , bright purple.
<i>Lottie Atkins</i> , white and lilac; perfect.
<i>Leopardess</i> , lilac, striped and spotted with crimson.
<i>Lothair</i> , yellow, deeply edged with carmine.
<i>Lord Salisbury</i> , lake.
<i>Lady Bird</i> , rose ground, shaded.
<i>Livonia</i> , buff ground, shaded with lilac, sometimes tipped with white.
<i>Mrs. Savory</i> , white, laced with purplish-lilac.
<i>Mrs. Bunn</i> , white, striped with purple.
<i>Mrs. Charles Keans</i> , lilac, crimson striped.
<i>Mrs. Hogg</i> , clear rose.
<i>Mrs. Dorling</i> , light ground, purplish tip.
<i>Mrs. Brunton</i> , pure white, laced deep purple.
<i>Miss Henshaw</i> , white, large and full.
<i>Miss Kennedy</i> , buff rose, striped crimson.
<i>Mr. Dix</i> , crimson scarlet.
<i>Mary Keynes</i> , fawn, rosy purple edge.
<i>Mary Lander</i> , white, purple striped.
<i>Mirefield Beauty</i> , fine red, splendid form.
<i>Maid of Essex</i> , pale, tipped purple rose.
<i>Monarch</i> , large, very dark, sometimes tipped.
<i>Marquis of Lorne</i> , light, striped with purple.
<i>Mrs. Bennett</i> , shaded lilac.
<i>Marchioness of Lorne</i> , yellow, edged purple.
<i>Madame Neilson</i> , light, mottled purple.
<i>Mrs. Goodwin</i> , bluish lilac, white tip.
<i>Mrs. Waite</i> , French white.
<i>Miss Susan Ingram</i> , pale peach, shaded white.
<i>Mephistophiles</i> , dark maroon.
<i>Nettie Buckell</i> , light blush, tinted pink.
<i>Nemesis</i> , white, shaded blush.
<i>One in the Ring</i> , yellow, edged rosy purple.



Othello, very dark purple.
Princess, white, large, full and constant.
Princess of Prussia, blush, edged with purple.
Pretender, deep lilac.
Paradise Williams, clear claret.
Polly Perkins, yellowish buff, white tip.
Poins de Belge, white.
Pauline, buff, distinct white tip.
Provost, salmon and buff, fine flower.
Queen of Beauties, pale straw, purple tip.
Queen of Primroses, primrose yellow.
Queen of Sports, white and lilac, purple striped.
Queen of York, blush, edged violet purple.
Queen Mab, red, heavy white tip.
Royalty, golden yellow, dark-center.
Rose Unique, soft rosy purple.
Roundhead, bronze.
Richard Dean, yellow, flaked crimson.
Rosy Queen, rosy purple.
Redan, deep buff, fine form.
Summertide, chocolate, white tipped and striped.
Startler, very dark with white tip.
Snowdrift, clear white, full flower.
Sarah Read, straw, edged rosy purple.
Thomas Hobbs, maroon shaded.
Toisin d' Or, fine bright gold.
Talisman, crimson, darker stripes.
Victory, maroon.
Vice President, orange buff, free.
Woman in White, large, white.
Wonderful, lilac, purple stripes and flakes.
Wm. Lucas, yellow, lightly edged with puce.
Wm. Pringle Laird, fine, lilac.
Wm. Keynes, very fine, orange.
Yellow Boy, pure deep yellow, large.

POMPON OR BOUQUET.

Ardens, brilliant scarlet.
Bird of Roses, rose, tipped with carmine.
Burning Coal, deep yellow, with intense scarlet tip.
Cochineal Rose, cochineal red.
Dr. Schwebes, crimson scarlet.
Emotion, bright crimson, tipped with white.
German Youth, rosy lilac.
Jennette, red, tipped with white.
Little Virginie, bright rosy purple.
Little Madonna, crimson, tipped with white.
Little Julius, carmine red.
Little Philip, creamy buff, edged with lilac.
Little Lina, blush, tipped with violet purple.
Little Mistress, very dark maroon.
Little Bird of Kostriz, blush, tipped with carmine.
Little Gem, buff orange.
Little Model, rosy crimson.
Little Goldlight, gold, tipped with scarlet.
Little Dorrit, soft violet purple.
Little Fireball, bright scarlet.
Little Valentine, crimson.
Lilac Pompon, lilac; very perfect.
Lurline, yellowish buff.
Patti, rosy ground, tipped with carmine.
Progress, pale peach.
Seraph, buff, tipped with orange red.
White Aster, pure white.

DWARFS OR BEDDERS.

Alba Floribunda, white, free bloomer.
Dwarf Queen, purple, tipped with white.
Dawn, creamy ground, rosy tip.
Gem of the Dwarfs, red, tipped with white.
Goldfinder, golden yellow.
Leah, fine shade of orange, tinted with rose.

Orange Boven, orange.

Pearl, pearly white.
Royal Purple, purple, free bloomer.
Rising Sun, large, intense scarlet.
Sambo, dark maroon.

NEW VARIETIES.

This section embraces new and scarce varieties.
Price, 60 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Ada Tiffin, light peach, tinged with rose.
Crown Prince, dark maroon.
Cremorne, yellow, tipped with rose.
Carnation, clear white, flaked with rosy purple.
Duke of Cambridge, shaded orange.
Duke of Edinburgh, deep yellow.
Emily Williams, light ground, edged with vermillion.
Egyptian Prince, bronze buff, dark stripes.
Florence Pontin, white ground, crimson tip.
Harlequin, white, striped with purple.
Herbert Purchase, rosy ground, mottled crimson stripe.

Herbert Turner, French white, tinged with lilac.
James Service, dark crimson.

Laura Haslam, yellow, tipped with white.
Lady Spokes, white, mottled with pink.
Lord Hawke, yellowish buff, tinged with red.
Miss Bateman, yellow, suffused with red.
Miss Turner, light, slightly edged with purple.
Mr. Sinclair, rose, tipped with purple.
Mrs. Saunders, fine yellow, with white tip; extra.
Nelly, white, tipped with purple.
No Plus Ultra, fine lilac.

Prince Arthur, beautiful clear yellow.
Richard Headley, violet purple, shaded.
Rev. J. B. M. Camm, yellow, flaked with red.
Thomas White, fine dark crimson maroon.
Thomas Goodwin, very dark, large.
Walter Reid, purple, magenta tinge.
William Newman, pure purple.

CANNA, page 69.

Good roots, \$2.50 per dozen, each, 25

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, page 69.

One of the most showy foliage plants; roots, 50

OXALIS, page 69.

Iasiandra. Per 100, 2.50; per dozen, 25

TUBEROSE, page 70.

Large flowering tubers, \$1.50 per dozen; each, 15

New Dwarf Tuberose, "Pearl," per dozen,
\$2.50; each, 25

MADEIRA VINE, page 70.

A beautiful climber for the house or garden; 75c.
per dozen; each, 10

TIGRIDIA, page 71.

conchiflora, yellow and orange, with dark spots;
\$1.50 per dozen; each, 15

pavonia, red crimson spots; \$1.50 per dozen;
each, 15

AMARYLLIS, page 71.

Valotta purpurea, Brilliant scarlet flowers;
bulbs, each, 75

ERYTHRINA, page 71.

Crista-galli, Dark carmine coral-like flowers;
the roots can be kept like Dahlias; each, 50

TRITOMA, page 72.

uvaria, or Red-Hot Poker, fine roots, per
dozen, \$3.00; each, 30



HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, &C.

ANEMONE, page 73.

Japonica alba, flowers white; blossoms in fall,	25
Hortensis, dry roots, double mixed, per dozen,	25
Dry roots, single mixed, per dozen,	25

DAY LILY, page 73.

White,	30
Blue,	20

LILY, pages 74, 75, 76 and 77.

each. doz.	
auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, \$0.50	\$5.00
atrosanguineum, red, orange-marbled, 35	3.50
candidum, common white,	25
excelsum, delicate, cream or buff,	1.00
speciosum album, (<i>Præcox</i>), new, white,	2.00
Chalcedonicum, scarlet,	1.00

Japonicum longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped; 5 inches long,	25
Takesima, large, trumpet-shaped,	75

Eximium, large, white, trumpet-shaped,	75
lancifolium rubrum, white and red,	25

lancifolium roseum, white and rose,	25
lancifolium, extra large bulbs of either the above,	50

lancifolium album, white,	5.00
lancifolium punctatum,	5.00

tigrinum, Tiger Lily,	75
Thunbergianum citrinum, citron yellow, with dark spots; dwarf,	20

Thunbergianum grandiflorum, large cluster of dark red flowers; 2 feet,	35
Washingtonianum, white, changing to pink,	3.50

Washingtonianum, or Humboldtii, yellow spotted,	1.00
Pardalinum, yellow and red, spotted,	75

croceum, orange,	75
Canadensis, our native Lily,	25

PEONIES, page 78.

Fragrans, one of the best pink varieties, fragrant,	25
Double White,	50

Anemoneflora striata, outer petals rosy violet, inside rose and salmon,	50
Beaute Francaise, outside rose, center salmon,	50

Buyckii, rose, shaded with salmon,	50
Carnea striata, flesh-color, striped with red,	50

Centripetala, outside petals pink, second row fringed, center full,	50
Comte de Paris, fine, bright rose,	50

Dr. Bretonneau, rose violet, large and fine,	50
Duchesse d'Orleans, violet rose, salmon center,	50

Elegantissima, outside petals blush, inside salmon,	50
Grandiflora carnea plena, outside blush, center fringe yellowish,	50

Hericartiana, outside petals rose, inside rose and salmon,	50
Latipetala, outside petals flesh, center yellowish,	50

Lilacina plena, pale rose, center tinged with salmon,	50
Lutea rosea, rose, tinged with yellow,	50

Lutea variegata, outside petals flesh color, center yellowish and fringed,	50
Nivalis, pure white, center petals yellow, small and fringed,	50

Perfection, outside petals rose, inside salmon, marked with purple,	50
Plenissima rosea superba, very large and full, deep rose, tinged with salmon,	50

Pæonies, Poiteau, clear rosy blush, large and sweet, each,

50

Pomponia, outside petals large, purplish pink, center salmon,

50

Pottsi, dark purplish crimson, distinct and fine,

50

Pulcherrima, rose and salmon,

50

Reevesii, delicate rose, center petals fringed,

50

Striata rosea alba, blush, nearly white, inside fringed, with red markings,

50

Striata speciosa, pale rose, center whitish, large and sweet,

50

Variegata plenissima, rose and pink shaded, very large and full,

50

Victoria tricolor, outer petals rose, center yellowish white,

50

VIOLETS, page 78.

Neapolitan, light blue, fragrant; fine clump,

30

Maria Louise, light blue, new, clumps,

40

PERENNIAL PHLOX, page 79.

Flowers abundantly in the summer, and never suffers in the winter; strong roots, per dozen, \$2.50; each,

25

DICENTRA, page 79.

spectabilis, the popular Bleeding Heart,

25

IVY PLANTS, page 79.

Nearly hardy; unsurpassed for in-door decorations, etc.; plants, according to size, each, 25c., soc. and

1.00

LILY OF THE VALLEY, page 80.

Very sweet and graceful; delicately hung; pips per dozen,

60

Pips sent at any time for winter flowering.

PENTSTEMON, page 61.

barbatus, scarlet,

30

PERENNIAL PEA, page 62.

Pink,

30

ENGLISH GARDEN PINKS, page 58.

White, with colored margin and center; fragrant; per doz., \$2.50; each,

35

CARNATIONS AND PICOTÉES, p. 58.

Strong plants, assorted colors; per dozen, \$5.00; each,

50

DAISY, page 28.

Double, Red and white; per dozen, \$2.00; each,

20

HOLLYHOCK, page 60.

Double, per dozen, \$5.00; each,

50

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE, page 55.

Ornamental Grass, resembling Pampas Grass; per dozen, \$3.00; each,

30

HARDY CLIMBERS.

Akebia quinata, from Japan, 20 feet; neat, glossy foliage and chocolate-colored flowers,

50

Ampelopsis Veitchii, small, neat foliage; the best vine for walls that I know,

50

Clematis Jackmanii, large flowered; purple,

1.00

Lanuginosa candida, white, large,

1.00

These two Clematises bloom all summer long, and are very ornamental.

Lonicera, (Honeysuckles), Halleana, white,

50

Scarlet Trumpet, blooms all summer,

50

Monthly Fragrant, red,

50

Japan Golden-veined, white,

50

Wistaria, Chinese, pale, blue flowers,

50



ASPARAGUS, page 81.

Conover's Colossal, large, and of rapid growth; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Giant Ulm, a popular German variety, large and superior; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Roots—1 year, by mail, prepaid, \$1.50 2 years, by mail, prepaid, 3.50 2 years, by express, per 100, not paid, 2.00	

BEANS, page 82.

DWARF, OR SNAP BEANS.

Early Rachel, the earliest, and very hardy; desirable as a String Bean; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Early Valentine, early and tender for String Beans; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Early China, early, tender for String Beans, good for shelling; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Early Mohawk, a hardy, productive and excellent String Bean; a week later than the above varieties; per pint, 25 cents,	10
Wax or Butter, a scarce and yet popular variety wherever known; the pods a waxy yellow, solid, very tender, and almost transparent, stringless, seeds black when ripe; per pint 35 cents,	15
Refugee, hardy, abundant bearer, flesh thick and tender, one of the very best for pickling, on account of its thick flesh, not very early, will produce pods fit for eating in about eight weeks from planting; per pint, 25 cents,	10
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, one of the very best for shelling, either green or dry; per pint 25 cents,	10
White Marrowfat, clear white, almost round, fair as a String Bean, and first class for use shelled, either green or dry; per pint 25 cents,	10
Broad Windsor, the celebrated Broad Bean of England, growing on a strong, erect stalk, about two feet in height. Beans eaten shelled. About twice as large as the Lima, and not half as good. Not very well adapted to our climate; pint 25 cts.	10

RUNNING BEANS.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry, a round, speckled Bean, tender for Snap Beans, and excellent for shelling; pint, 35 cts.,	15
Concord Pole, a most desirable bean, and the best substitute for the Lima, where this variety does not succeed; per pint, 35 cents,	15
Large Lima, the most buttery and delicious Bean grown. Plant in a warm, sandy soil, if possible, not too early; per pint, 40 cents,	15
Giant Wax, thick, fleshy, creamy yellow, waxy looking pods, very tender and excellent as a Snap Bean; productive, keeping in bearing a very long time; seeds red, rather tender; per pint, 40 cents,	25
Scarlet Runner. This is the favorite Snap Bean of Europe, and nothing else will sell as soon as this appears in market. It is planted in rows and allowed to run on the ground; per pint 35 cents,	15

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, page 83.

Per lb., \$2.25; per oz. 20 cents,

BORECOLE, or KALE, page 83.

Dwarf German Greens, or Sprouts, bluish green, resembling Ruta Baga tops, and of fine flavor. The plan is to sow in rows, about a foot apart, in September, and gather in early spring, like Spinach; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Purple Kale, like the Scotch Kale except in color, and will endure more frost; oz. 25 cents,	10
Cottagers' Kale, the favorite English variety, dwarf in habit, and most beautifully cured. Hardy. Treatment as for Cabbage, except that it should remain in the ground until needed for use; per oz. 25 cents,	10
Green Curled, or Scotch Kale, dwarf in habit, very spreading, nicely curled, and bright green. Very hardy, and may be cut from the open ground all the early part of winter. Frost improves it; per oz. 15 cents,	5

BEETS, page 84.

Extra Early Bassano, an early, good Beet, tender and juicy; flesh white and rose; grows to a good size; when sown late, it keeps well in the winter, and by some is preferred over all others for a winter Beet; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Early Blood Turnip, turnip-shaped, smooth, tender and good; about ten days after Bassano; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Dewings' Turnip, a good red, but not dark, Turnip Beet, about a week earlier than Blood Turnip; smooth skin and small top, and growing much above ground; flesh tender and delicate, but not very solid; good for summer use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Egyptian Blood Turnip, the earliest variety grown, and valuable on this account; not as productive as the later varieties; per oz., 30c.,	15
Early Yellow Turnip, a variety of the Blood Turnip Beet, differing mainly in color; the roots are bright yellow, as are also the leaf-stems and nerves; a good early Beet; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15c.,	10
Henderson's Pine Apple, compact, short-top variety; roots medium sized and of a deep crimson; much-liked here by gardeners and amateurs; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25c.,	15
Long Blood Red, a popular winter sort; long, smooth, blood red; sweet and tender; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Imperial Sugar, the sweetest and best Sugar Beet; per lb., 75c.; per oz.,	10
Carter's St. Osyth, new and excellent; per lb., \$2.50; per oz., 25c.,	15
Beck's Improved Sea Kale, a variety of Beet with beautiful and tender leaves, becoming very popular in Europe for cooking as "greens"; per oz., 40c.,	20
Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Sarlet Brazilian, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Large Ribbed Yellow Brazilian, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 15c.,	10
Large Ribbed Silver, per lb., \$1.00; oz., 15c.,	10
Mangel Wurtzel, Long Red, for cattle; per lb., 75c.; per oz.,	10
Carter's Mammoth Long Red, of very large size and good quality; per lb., 80c.; per oz.,	10
Long Yellow, for cattle; per lb., /50c.; per oz.,	10
Olive-Shaped Red, large, for cattle; per lb., 75c.; per oz.,	10
Carter's Improved Orange Globe, the very best round Mangle; per lb., 80c.; per oz.,	10



BROCOLI, 87.

Purple Cape, one of the hardest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties; per oz. 60 cents,

Southampton, fine, hardy, large, yellow variety — one of the old popular sorts, like Portsmouth, Sulphur, etc.; per oz. 40 cents,

CABBAGES, page 85 and 86.

Cabbage, Early Dwarf York, small, very early; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents,

Large York, larger than above, round head; good summer and fall sort; lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cts.

Wheeler's Imperial. This is one of the best early varieties we have ever tried. Every plant heads if it has but half a chance; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,

Little Pixie, very early, small, and of delicate flavor; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,

Early Wakefield, (American seed) the great favorite with market gardeners for the New York Market; the earliest, and sure to head. The seed is true and the best; per oz. 65 cents; per half oz. 40 cents,

Early Wyman, a comparatively new variety, almost as early as Wakefield, larger, but not as solid; very popular around Boston, for market; but with us it has seemed very variable in character; per oz. \$1.50; per half oz., 85c,

Fearnaught, a new, early English Cabbage, claimed to be the earliest known; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,

Large French Oxheart, a fine heart-shaped Cabbage, coming in use after *Early York*, and other earlier sorts; very tender and fine flavored, and heads freely; lb. \$3.50; oz. 35 cents,

Enfield Market, large, compact head, early and superior; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,

Sugar-loaf, a very good early variety, with a conical or sugar-loaf shaped head, a great favorite with many; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents,

Winningstadt, a fine tender variety, sugar-loaf in form; one of the best summer sorts; if sown late, good for fall or even winter; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,

Early Schweinfurth, an early Cabbage, for summer and autumn use, and of large size, but not solid; per oz. \$1.20; per half oz. 75 cents,

Filderkraut. This is comparatively new, but has become the general favorite in Germany, and is excellent in America. I import the seed directly from Stuttgart; lb. \$4.00; oz. 40 cents,

Stons Mason Marblehead, a large, solid, tender and excellent free heading winter Cabbage; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,

Marblehead Mammoth, very large winter Cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size; per oz. 65 cts.; half oz., 40 cts,

Robinson's Champion. This is one of the largest Cabbages grown, very much resembling *Marblehead Mammoth*, and of good quality for so large a growth. It sometimes weighs 60 lbs.; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,

Large Late Drumhead, a very superior drum-head variety, grown from choice heads; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,

Premium Flat Dutch, heads well and keeps over finely; per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 40 cents,

Cabbages, Drumhead Savoy, one of the very best winter Cabbages; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20c,

Large Flat Dutch, good for fall or winter crop, resembling the Drumhead; lb. \$2; oz. 20 cents,

Flat Brunswick Drumhead, fine, late; per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40 cents,

Dwarf Green Curled Savoy, heads small and rather loose; very hardy and excellent; plants may be set eighteen inches apart; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy, heads round and very solid, and of fine quality; forms its head very early; per lb. \$3.00; per oz. 30 cents,

Chappell's Red Pickling, of brighter color and more true to the kind than any other variety of red or pickling Cabbage; lb. \$3.75; oz. 35 cts.,

Large Late Blood Red, pure; for pickling; per lb. \$2.25; per oz. 20 cents,

Early Blood Red, early variety; will make fine winter Cabbage, if sown quite late in the open ground; per lb. \$2.50; per oz. 25 cents

CAULIFLOWER, pages 86 and 87.

Early Paris, early and fine; short stalk, white; oz., \$1.50; half oz., 90c,

Erfurt Large Early White, a large and excellent early Cauliflower; per oz., \$2.50; per half oz., \$1.50,

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the earliest variety grown; low, with pure white curd; the best and surest to head; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,

New Imperial, a new French variety, represented as large and very early, and in every way superior; per oz., \$2.00; half oz., \$1.20,

Lenormand's, one of the largest and hardest of the Cauliflowers; very fine; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,

Lenormand's Short-Stemmed, new; extra fine; per oz., \$2.00; per half oz., \$1.20,

Large Asiatic, a fine, large, late variety, one of the best large sorts; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60c,

Stadholder, a large German variety; very large head and fine flavor; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60c,

Walcheren, a very hardy variety, and by many considered the best; per oz., \$1.00; per half oz., 60c,

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth, early, dwarf, compact and hardy; per oz., \$1.00; half oz., 60c,

CRESS, page 87.

Fine Curled, superior; will bear cutting several times per oz., 10c,

Plain-Leaved, tender and delicate, fine for salad; per oz., 10c,

Broad-Leaved Garden, sometimes used for soups; per oz., 10c,

Australian, new; leaves delicate green, flavor mild and fine; per oz., 10c,

Perennial American, resembles the Water Cress; may be cut through the season; oz., 20c,

Water, does pretty well in moist situations, but better on the edges of streams in shallow water; per oz., 70c,

CORN SALAD, page 87.

Per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 20c,

CARROTS, page 88.

Early Very Short Scarlet, the most desirable for forcing, and much prized in Europe for soups.

Per lb. \$1.70; per oz. 20 cents,



CARROTS , Early French Short Horn, small; best for table; preferred by some for all purposes, even for stock; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted , larger than Short Horn, and a desirable table variety. Per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Half Long Scarlet , a very desirable Carrot either for table or feeding, sweet and productive. Per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Long Orange , per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Altringham , selected, red; lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cts.	5
Large Orange Belgian Green-Top , rich, fine for feeding; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	5
Long White Belgian Green-Top , fine for eating; per lb. 75c.; per oz. 10 cents,	5
CHICORY , page 88.	
Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg , per lb., \$1.25; per oz.,	10
CELERI , page 89.	
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White , one of the very best varieties, growing stout, crisp, and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor; per oz. 25c.,	5
Lion's Paw , fine, large, white; per oz. 25c.,	5
Goodwin's White , fine; solid; per oz. 25c.,	5
Sandringham Dwarf White , a new variety, gaining much popularity in Europe; produced by the gardener to the Prince of Wales; solid, crisp, and of fine flavor; per oz. 35c.,	10
Boston Market , of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, and a favorite of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston; per oz. 35c.,	10
Sealey's Leviathan , white, very large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor; per oz. 25c.,	5
Laing's Mammoth Red , fine flavor, large; excellent keeper; per oz. 25c.,	5
Carter's Incomparable Dwarf Dark Crimson , like Turner's Incomparable Dwarf in everything but color, being crimson; oz. 25c.,	10
Turnip-Rooted , (<i>Celeriac</i>), forming turnip-shaped bulbs, of Celery flavor; per oz. 25c.,	5
Seed for Flavoring . This is seed too old for vegetation, but excellent for flavoring pickles, etc.; per lb. \$1.00; per oz.,	10
CORN , page 90.	
Early Minnesota , by far the best <i>very early</i> Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Plant rather dwarf, ears fine for so early a variety, and of good quality; per pint, 25c.,	10
Campbell's Extra Early Sixty Days , an early, good corn, sweet, with very small cob, nearly as early as the Minnesota; per pint, 25c.,	10
Russell's Prolific , a very superior early variety. It is the earliest first-class Sweet Corn. Ears eight to ten inches in length; per pint, 25c.,	10
Moore's Early Concord , a very good Corn, very much prized in the neighborhood of Boston; ears large; ripens after Russell's, and in earliness about with Early Eight Rowed, or Crosby; per pint, 25c.,	10
Crosby's Early , nearly as early as Russell's Prolific, ears about as long, or a little longer, very thick, having from twelve to sixteen rows. A very desirable Corn for the private garden and for market, like the old Asylum, but earlier; per pint, 25c.,	10
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar , following the preceding in time of maturity; excellent; ears about nine inches long and very fine; per pint, 25c.,	10
CORN, Stowell's Evergreen , late; very select and pure; pint, 25c.,	5
Parching , best white; per pint, 25c.,	5
CUCUMBERS , pages 90 and 91.	
AMERICAN VARIETIES.	
Early Russian , very early, hardy and productive; small, growing in pairs; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c.,	10
Early Green Cluster , next in earliness to the Russian; small, prickly, in clusters, productive; per lb., \$1.25; per oz. 15c.,	5
Early Frame , a good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb., \$1.25; per oz. 15c.,	5
Early White Spine , an excellent variety for table; very pretty and a great bearer; a favorite with market growers, and called "New York Market"; per lb., \$1.25; per oz. 15c.,	5
Improved Long Green , a very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb., \$1.50; per oz. 15c.,	5
FOREIGN VARIETIES.	
Long Green Southgate , one of the finest old English varieties, pretty hardy,	15
Chinese Long Green , long, productive and hardy,	15
Stockwood , fine, hardy, standard sort; every way superior,	15
Wood's Long Ridge , a fine, hardy variety,	15
Bedfordshire Surprise , hardy and excellent,	15
Giant of Arnstadt , one of the finest, good bearer,	52
Rollinson's Telegraph , one of the best,	52
General Grant , new and excellent,	25
Carter's Champion , a fine winter variety,	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite , a very fine, large, black-spined English variety,	25
Cuthill's Highland Mary , very superior and productive; hardy; fine for forcing,	25
Sion House Improved , fine; constant; good bearer; one of the best English sorts,	25
Mills' Jewess ,	25
Sir Colin Campbell , fine, large, black-spined,	25
EGG PLANT , page 91.	
Early Long Purple , eight or nine inches long, productive; per oz. 40 cents,	5
Round Purple , medium size; per oz 50 cents,	5
Improved New York Purple , very large and fine, the best; per oz. 60 cents,	5
Striped , fine fruit and beautiful,	10
Black Pekin , per oz. 75 cents; half oz. 45 cents,	10
KOHL RABI , page 92.	
Large Early Purple , beautiful purple, tender, and excellent for the table; lb. \$2.00, oz. 20 cts.	5
Large Early White , fine and tender for table; per lb. 2.00, per oz. 20 cents,	5
Large Late Green , large and excellent for stock, per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5
Large Late Purple , large and fine for stock; per lb. \$2.00, per oz. 20 cents,	5
Early White Vienna , delicate, much prized for forcing; per lb. \$5.00, per oz. 40 cents,	5
Early Purple Vienna , another forcing variety, similar to above except in color; per lb. \$5.00, per oz. 40 cents,	5
LETUCE , page 92.	
Malta Drumhead , or <i>Ice Cabbage</i> , very large and superb; per oz. 25c.,	5
Large Pale Green Asiatic , a large and good Cabbage variety; per oz. 25c.,	5



Lettuce, Victoria Cabbage , hardy and fine for early sowing; per oz., 25 cts.,	5	Melons, Black Spanish , an old variety and one of the richest, round, rather small, dark green; red flesh, sweet and rich; per lb. 1.25; oz., 15c., 10
Neapolitan Cabbage , very large; best variety for summer; per oz., 25c.,	5	Goodwin's Imperial , a good melon for amateurs, of fine quality; per oz. 30 cents, 10
Imperial White , large Cabbage; hardy, desirable for winter sowing; oz., 25 cts.,	5	Vick's Early . This is a Melon we have had several years. It is longish, smooth, rather small, flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, and the earliest Melon we are acquainted with. The rind is not much thicker than orange peel, 25
Mammoth Cabbage , a very fine new large sort; per oz., 40 cts.,	10	Orange . The flesh separates easily from the rind, fair quality; per oz. 25 cents, 10
All the Year Round , a very hardy, compact growing Cabbage Lettuce, with small, close heads; in perfection a long time; oz., 40c.,	10	Citron, for preserves; per lb. \$1.25; oz. 15 cents, 10
Satisfaction , a new English variety, large, unusually tender; remaining in head a long time.	25	
Nonsuch Cabbage , very early and excellent; large, solid heads; per oz., 30c.,	10	MUSTARD , page 93.
New Premium Cabbage , good solid head, keeping in good condition without going to seed longer than any other variety; excellent for all uses and seasons; per oz., 50c.,	10	White, best for salad or culinary purposes; per lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents, 5
Early Tennis Ball , one of the earliest and best heading varieties; per oz., 25c.,	5	Chinese , a variety with larger leaves and more succulent stems than the other sorts, and prized for salad; per lb. 50 cents, per oz. 10 cents, 5
Early Egg , very early; the best for forcing; small, beautiful yellow head; per oz., 30c.,	5	Black , this is the kind usually used for commercial Mustard, being stronger than the White; per lb. 50 cents; per oz. 10 cents, 5
Hardy Green Winter , the old Hammersmith; considered the best Winter Lettuce; oz., 25c.,	5	
Green Curled , a very beautiful sort for garnishing, fair quality, early; per oz., 25c.,	5	ONIONS , pages 94 and 95.
White Silesian , early; rather loose head; tender; per oz., 25c.,	5	AMERICAN VARIETIES.
Brown Silesian , larger than the white, and endures warm weather better; oz., 25c.,	5	Wethersfield Red , one of the best varieties for a general crop; of good size; red, roundish, productive; heads and keeps well; per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 35c., 10
Carter's Giant White Cos , new; superb, large and exceedingly tender; per oz., 40c.,	10	Early Red , early; good; per lb., \$5.00; oz., 40c. 10
Paris White Cos , one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz., 25c.,	5	Danvers Yellow , a fine, large, flat Onion; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40c., 10
MARTYNIA , page 92.	10	Large Yellow , a fine, large, flat Onion; forms bulbs readily; per lb., \$4.50; per oz., 40c., 10
proboscidea, per oz. 75 cents,	10	White Portugal , a large, white Onion, resembling the Silver-Skinned, as large as Danvers Yellow; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40c., 10
MELONS , page 93.	10	
MUSK MELONS.		FOREIGN VARIETIES.
Early Christina , early, yellow fleshed; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	10	Large Strasburg , flesh-colored; large; good keeper and productive; per lb., \$3.00; oz., 30c., 10
Jenny Lind , small fruit, but very fine quality, moderately early; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents,	10	Large Oval Madeira, or New Giant , flat; very large and good; per lb., \$3.00; oz., 30c., 10
Prolific Nutmeg , a very good, hardy and prolific variety, fruit medium size, sometimes pretty large, roundish, netted, flesh thick, green and of very excellent flavor; per oz. 30 cents,	10	Large Round Madeira, or New Giant , per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30c., 10
Nutmeg , medium size, round, flesh green, of good quality; per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15 cents,	5	White Lisbon , a very pretty, round, white Onion, almost 4 inches in diameter, a fair keeper, and a splendid variety for warm climates, like the South or South-west; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30c., 10
White Japanese , deliciously and delicately sweet, flesh thick, very pale green, skin creamy white and very thin; per lb. \$2.50; oz. 25 cents,	10	Silver-Skinned , true, white; delicate; early; not a good keeper; per lb., \$3.00; per oz., 30c., 10
Fine Netted , an early, delicious melon; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5	NEW ITALIAN ONIONS.
Green Citron , large, with thick, green flesh, good flavor; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents,	5	
Pineapple , dark green, oval, netted, flesh thick, sweet and juicy; per lb. \$2.00; oz. 20 cents,	5	New Giant Rocca, of Naples , a splendid large Onion, of globular shape, and light brown skin; weight as exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society, of London, 3 pounds, 9 ounces; per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 40c., 10
Persian , very large, rather late, green fleshed; per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20 cents,	5	Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli , more flat than the preceding, quite as large, and blood red; per lb., \$6.00; per oz., 50c., 15.
Casaba , a new variety, oblong, and very large, fine flavor, yellowish green flesh and netted skin;	10	Large Flat White Italian Tripoli , very pure white skin, flat, very mild flavor; and as large as either of the above; per lb., \$6.00; oz., 50c., 15
WATER MELONS.		Marzajola , new, and represented as the earliest Onion grown. In warm climates seed sown in autumn produces large bulbs in March; per lb., \$6.00; oz., 50c., 15
Mountain Sweet , dark green, flesh red, sweet and rich, early and hardy; lb. \$1.00; oz. 10 cts.	5	New Queen , white skin, fine flavor, and the best keeper of the new foreign Onions; rather small; per lb., \$10.00; per oz., 75c., 25.
Mountain Sprout , long, striped; scarlet flesh, one of the best, but not quite as early as <i>Mountain Sweet</i> ; per lb. \$1.25; per oz. 15 cents,	10	



OKRA, page 96.

Long Green, long, pale green, and ribbed; per oz.	10 cents,	5
Dwarf White, earliest and best for the North;	per oz. 10 cents,	5

PARSLEY, page 96.

Enfield Matchless, one of the most delicate of the curled sorts; per lb.	75 cents; oz. 10 cents,	5
Myatt's Garnishing, large, finely curled, bright green; per lb. 75 cents; oz. 10 cents,	5	5
Carter's Champion Moss Curled, somewhat similar to Myatt's Garnishing, but very much superior, especially for garnishing purposes; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	5
Giant Curled, very large growth, finely curled; per lb. 75 cents; per oz. 10 cents,	5	5
Covent Garden, the most elegant curled Parsley grown for garnishing purposes; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	5

PUMPKINS, page 96.

Large Cheese, large, skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet; lb.	\$1.00; oz. 10 cents,	5
Cushaw, solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well; per lb. \$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5	5
Connecticut Field, lb. 50 cents; oz. 10 cents,	5	5

PARSNIPS, page 97.

Long Hollow Crown, one of the very best Parsnips grown, either for stock or the table; per lb.	\$1.00; per oz. 10 cents,	5
Carter's New Maltese, claiming to be a marked improvement over all old sorts; per lb. \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5	5

PEPPERS, page 97.

Tomato-formed Red, large—3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in length—ribbed; flesh thick, mild and pleasant; per oz. 30 cents,	5
Large Bell, very large—nearly 4 inches long and 3 in diameter; glossy red, early, flesh thick and very mild; per oz. 30 cents,	5
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth, much like Bell, perhaps a little larger; per oz. 50 cents,	10
Monstrous, or Grossum, a French variety, the largest we have ever grown; per oz. 75 cents,	10
Long Red, beautiful and productive, 4 inches in length and an inch or more in diameter; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne; per oz. 30 cents,	5
Long Yellow, similar to the above except in color, both are late, and the plants should be started in a hot-bed; per oz. 30 cents,	5
Cayenne, small, pungent; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; per oz. 35 cents,	10
Cherry-formed, small, round, very productive, makes a pretty plant; very hot; per oz. 30 cts.,	5

PEAS, page 98.

EARLIEST.

Carter's First Crop, earliest and most productive; height, 30 inches, and giving a large crop for so early a Pea; per quart, 6c.,	10
Kentish Invicta, round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, and only a day or so after First Crop, excellent; 2 feet in height; per quart, 6c.,	10
McLean's Advancer, a dwarf, green, wrinkled marrow, of fine flavor and very prolific; per quart, 6c.,	10
Laxton's Alpha, an excellent wrinkled Pea, about as early as Little Gem, growing about 30 inches; per quart, 6c.,	10

Peas, McLean's Little Gem, a green, wrinkled, marrow Pea, as dwarf as Tom Thumb, of a delicious, rich, sugary flavor; very early; per quart, 7c.,

15

Nutting's No. 1, a very excellent Pea; dwarf, about 15 inches in height, very early, productive, and of fine quality; per quart, 75c.,

15

Tom Thumb, very dwarf, 8 or 10 inches; per quart, 6c.,

10

Blue Peter, habit like Tom Thumb, but more robust, almost as dwarf, and immensely productive. We saw it in England, and it seemed to us the most promising of the new Peas for the American grower; per quart, 85c.,

20

Waite's Caractacus, one of the best and most productive early Peas, strong grower, and next in earliness to Carter's First Crop; per quart, 50 cents,

10

Early Kent, 3 feet; the common early market Pea here; per quart, 50c.,

10

SECOND EARLY.

Laxton's Prolific Early Long Pod, a very productive, long-podded variety, having from 11 to 12 Peas in each pod; it is very hardy, and may be put in the ground as soon as the frost is out; per quart, 50c.,

10

McLean's Premier, a large, wrinkled Pea, in fact, the largest and finest looking Pea we have ever seen. It is claimed, in Europe, to be one of the best Peas in cultivation, both for productivity and flavor; per quart, 6c.,

10

Napoleon, 30 inches; wrinkled; light green; rich, sweet; per quart, 6c.,

10

Eugenie, 30 inches; wrinkled; white; sweet and rich; per quart, 6c.,

10

McLean's Princess Royal, 1 foot; very productive, long podded, sweet; per quart, 50 cents,

10

LATE CROP.

Carter's Surprise, an improved large blue Pea, excellent in quality, and very productive; per quart, 50 cents,

10

Blue Imperial, 3 to 4 feet; very hardy and productive; fair quality; per quart, 50 cents,

10

Dwarf Waterloo Marrow, a splendid Pea, of very dwarf Tom Thumb habit; per quart, 60 cents,

10

Yorkshire Hero, a very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of good quality and productive; per quart, 60 cents,

10

Champion of England, 5 feet; rich; sweet; popular everywhere; per quart, 50 cents,

10

Dwarf Sugar, 3 feet; pods skinless and edible; good quality shelled; per quart, 80 cents,

20

Tall Sugar, 5 feet; edible pods, very large and long; per quart, 80 cents,

20

RHUBARB, page 98.

Myatt's Victoria, per oz., 25 cents,

5

Linnæus, per oz., 25 cents,

5

RADISHES, page 99.

Rose Olive-Shaped, oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; flesh rose color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

Scarlet Olive-Shaped, like the above except in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tip, called New French Breakfast; very tender and beautiful; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,

5

White Olive-Shaped, like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,

10



Radishes, Long Scarlet Short-Top , the favorite long market Radish everywhere; 6 or 7 inches long; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Salmon Color , like Scarlet Short-Top, but lighter in color; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	5
Long White Naples , a beautiful long, clear white Radish, tinged with green at the top; excellent for a late Radish; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Red Turnip , round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white; good; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
White Turnip , similar to above except in color, and being less pungent and a few days later; per lb., 1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Yellow Turnip , similar to the above except in color; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Chinese Rose Winter , sow in summer, same as Turnips; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Chinese White Winter , an excellent white winter Radish, like Chinese Rose, except in color; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Black Spanish Winter, Round , per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Black Spanish Winter, Long , per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Large White Spanish Winter , per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
California Mammoth White Winter , is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and good flavor; per lb., \$3.50; per oz., 30 cents,	15
SALSIFY , page 99.	
Salsify , per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Black, or Scorzonera , a black variety, with a somewhat bitter root, not much used at present; per oz., 25 cents,	10
SQUASHES , page 100.	
Early Bush Scalloped , a good, early Summer Squash, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly; plant in hills three feet apart; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Early Bush Crook-Necked , the richest summer Squash; very early and productive; plant in hills three feet apart; per lb., \$1.25; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Hubbard , an excellent Squash, almost as good as the Sweet Potato; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Marblehead , a very good winter Squash, resembling the Hubbard, sometimes quite as good, though more variable; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Turban, or Turk's Cap , a good fall and early winter Squash, greenish in color, striped with white; in form it somewhat resembles a turban; flesh orange; almost as good as Hubbard, and weighing about six pounds; per lb., \$2.25; per oz., 25 cents,	10
Boston Marrow , a good, tender, rich variety, for fall and winter; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
Winter Crook-Neck , of fair quality, very hardy and a good keeper; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,	10
SPINACH , page 100.	
Prickly, or Fall , hardest and best for fall or very early spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Spinach, Round, or Summer , for spring sowing; per lb., 75 cents; per oz., 10 cents,	5
New Zealand , very large and luxuriant; endures drought well, and produces a large quantity of leaves; plants should stand at least two feet apart; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	10
TURNIPES , page 101.	
Hubbard's Curled Leaf , the earliest of all the Tomatoes; small to medium in size, some specimens irregular; plant dwarf in habit; set half the usual distance apart; the leaves curl as though the plants were drying up; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Early Smooth Red , early, smooth, round, medium size, of fair quality, and productive; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Gen. Grant , a very superior, good sized Tomato, smooth, rather flat in form; of good quality, and ripens rapidly and thoroughly; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Hathaway's Excelsior , early, medium to large, smooth as an apple; very solid, and of excellent quality every way; the best Tomato I have ever grown; per oz., 40 cents; per half oz., 25 cents,	5
Trophy , very large, pretty smooth, very solid, and of fair quality; too late or it would be popular; per oz., 50 cents; half oz., 30 cents,	10
Canada Victor , a new Tomato, about as early as General Grant, but not as good; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Funchal , a new variety, but no better than several other sorts in market, and not as good as some; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Arlington , large, late, pretty solid, somewhat uneven; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Persian , a very large, solid variety, of delicate flavor, and beautiful creamy yellow in color; per oz., 25 cents,	5
Large Yellow , bright yellow, large, smooth; per oz., 30 cents,	5
Pear-Shaped , fine for preserving and pickling,	5
Plum-Shaped, Yellow , for preserving and pickling,	5
Cherry, Yellow and Red , for preserving or pickling, each,	5
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry , a distinct species; prized for preserving,	10
TURNIPS , page 102.	
ENGLISH TURNIPS.	
Early White Flat Dutch , size medium; grows quick; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Dutch , one of the best for the garden; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
White Norfolk , a popular variety for feeding; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved White-Top , roundish, of medium size; one of the best, either for market or family use; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Strap-Leaved Red-Top , similar to above, purple above ground; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10c,	5
Early White Stone , a good, globe-shaped Turnip, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
Early Yellow Stone , similar to above, except in color; per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20 cents,	5
Early White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball , very early and fine; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5
White Globe , large, white; fine for field culture; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,	5



Turnips, Orange Jelly, a very beautiful yellow Turnip; one of the very best yellows for the table; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Long Red Tankard, good and productive sort for field crop; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen, excellent, per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Yellow Malta, fine, rather small, very smooth; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Jersey Navet, a new, delicate, white Turnip, long, somewhat like the Parsnip in form; one of the best for the table, very sweet; per lb., \$1.50; per oz., 15 cents,
Teltow, a well-known German variety; flesh white, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10c.,
RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

White Sweet, a large, white, solid Swede, sometimes called White Russian; lb., \$1.00; oz., 10c.,
White Red-Top, a French Swede, with reddish purple top, sweet and solid; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Green-Top, a round, solid, sweet variety, very productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Laing's Purple-Top, an old and favorite variety, good keeper, solid and productive; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Carter's Imperial Purple-Top, claimed to be the best Purple-top grown; very hardy; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, a celebrated English variety, and one of the very best; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Skirving's Liverpool, very smooth, good quality, and of medium size, very solid and sweet; supposed to be the best for a shallow soil; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Sutton's Champion, a good English variety, very much resembling Marshall's Extra Purple-top; per lb., \$1.00; per oz., 10 cents,
Large London, a good and very reliable long keeping variety; per lb., \$1.00; oz., 10 cents,

SWEET AND POT HERBS, page 103.
Anise; **Balm**; **Basil**; **Sweet**; **Borage**; **Caraway**; **Coriander**; **Cumin**; **Dill**; **Fennel**, Large Sweet; **Horehound**; **Hyssop**; **Lavender**; **Marjoram**; **Sweet**; **Rosemary**; **Rue**; **Saffron**; **Sage**; **Savory**, Summer; **Savory**, Winter; **Thyme**, Broad-Leaved English; **Thyme**, Summer; **Thyme**, Winter; **Wormwood**; each,

GRASSES AND CLOVER.

At the price per bushel we deliver to Express Company here or on board cars. No charge for bags or packing. By the quart we prepay postage.

Crested Dog's Tail, (*Cynosurus cristatus*), quart, 75
Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*), very extra clean seed, per bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.00; per peck, \$1.75; per quart,
Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*), clean seed; per bushel, \$2.50; peck, 85 cents; quart, 25
Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), per bushel, \$3.50; peck, 1.10; quart,
Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass, (*Lolium perenne*), per bushel, \$4.00; peck, \$1.35; quart,
Red Top, (*Agristis vulgaris*), per bushel, \$2.50; peck, 85 cents; quart,
Sheep's Fescue, (*Festuca ovina*), per quart,
Slender-Leaved Fescue, (*Festuca tenuifolia*), per quart,
Sweet Vernal Grass, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), per lb., \$1.00; per oz.,

Lawn Grass , fine mixed, per bushel, \$5.00; per peck, \$1.50; per quart,	35
Clover, White , per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Scarlet , (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>), per lb., 50 cents; per oz.,	10
Alsike , per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Lucerne , best; per lb., 75 cents; per oz.,	10
Spring Vetches , per lb.,	35

GRASS SEED IN BULK, BY MAIL.

Red Top , post-paid,	peck. bush.
Blue Grass , "	1.25 5.00
Lawn Grass , "	2.00 8.00

ONION SETS.

We keep on hand usually a good stock of Onion Sets of the best quality. As the prices by the bushel vary so much each season, we can give only approximate quotations, subject to market changes:

English Multipliers, or Potato Onions , per bushel; \$6.00; peck, \$1.75; quart,	40
Top, or Button Onions , per bush., \$8.00; peck, \$2.25; quart,	50
Yellow Bottom Sets , per bushel, \$10.00; peck, \$2.75; quart,	50
White Bottom Sets , per bushel, \$13.00; peck, \$3.50; quart,	60

At bushel and peck rates, purchasers pay their own charges.

Garlic Sets , per lb.,	40
Horse Radish Sets , per 100, \$1.25; dozen,	30

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Conover's Colossal , 1 year, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 30 cents; per 100,	\$1.50
2 years, by mail, prepaid, per dozen, 50 cents; per 100,	3.30
2 years, by express, not paid; per 100,	2.00
Not less than 50 roots at 100 rates.	

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Per lb. ,	30
For culture, etc., see GUIDE No. 2, for 1874.	

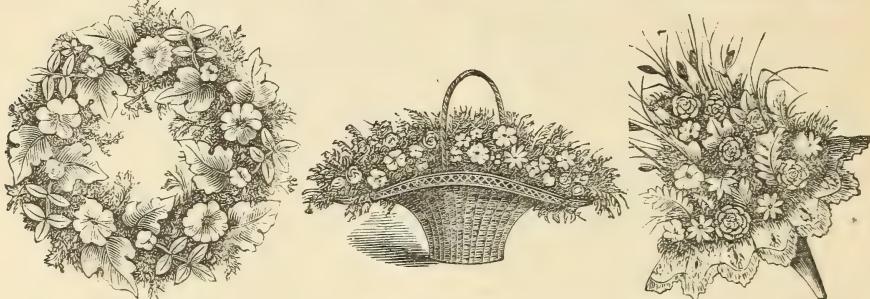
HEDGE SEEDS.

Osage Orange , per lb.,	\$0.75
Honey Locust , per lb.,	75

PLANTS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

The following plants we will send by mail, prepaid, at prices named, or by express, if the purchaser wishes to pay express charges, in which case extra plants will be sent to compensate. When received before the weather is warm enough to plant out, they should be potted or planted in boxes and shaded. Give a good watering when planted, and then only as the soil becomes dry. If received at a suitable time for out-door planting, see that they are shaded for a few days. Where customers order plants by name, such as Roses, etc., we will endeavor to supply such as are called for, if we have them in stock. In case we are out of the variety named, we reserve the right to substitute. No orders filled for less than One Dollar. Plants for mailing must necessarily be small. A list of varieties will be published in the No. 2 GUIDE, which will be issued in February:

Begonias ,	30
Bouvardias ,	30
Coleus ,	30
Cuphea , (Cigar Plant),	30
Chrysanthemums ,	30
Cobea scandens ,	50
Fuchsias ,	30
Geraniums, Single ,	30
Geraniums, Double ,	30
Geraniums, Scented ,	30
Geraniums, New Double ,	50
Roses, Tea ,	40
Roses, Hybrid Petal ,	40
Roses, Climbing ,	40
Roses, Moss ,	50
Salvia, Scarlet ,	30
Smilax, (Boston) ,	30
Verbenas , per dozen, 1.50	
White Crape Myrtle ,	75



EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND GRASSES.

I offer a choice assortment of Everlasting Flowers, Grasses and Immortelles, of natural colors or dyed, loose, as they are grown here or imported, so that persons ordering may arrange them as their taste suggests: also made up in Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, &c., as shown in the list below. All articles sent by mail, postpaid, unless very bulky. To people residing where the American and U. S. Express Companies have an office we can send large articles free of charge. A liberal discount allowed when ordered in large quantities for Churches and charitable Fairs. Prices to dealers on application.

LOOSE FLOWERS TO BE MADE UP AT HOME.

French Immortelles in white, red, blue, yellow, orange, green, purple, rose and lilac, separate or mixed, original bunch,	\$1 15
Everlasting Flowers in variety,	50
Immortelles, per bunch, mixed or separate,	50
Ornamental Grasses, natural or dyed,	50
" " bronzed, very fine,	75
Acroclinium roseum and album, per 100 flowers,	60
Helipteron Sanfordii, golden yellow; 100 flowers,	50
Rhodanthe Mangelsii, rose colored; 100 flowers,	25
Statice, fine, white; per bunch	40
Stipa pinnata, natural or in six colors; per bunch,	50
Stipa pinnata, natural color, per lb. \$3.25; colored, per lb.	50 00
French Mosses dyed green, per bunch	25

No. 1, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Ornamental Grasses, Green Moss, sufficient to make up a good sized bouquet,	\$1.00 to 3 00
No. 2, Collection of Immortelles, Everlastings, Grasses, Moss, sufficient for a good sized basket, basket included, any shape,	\$1.25 to 3 00
No. 3, Collection of Green Moss, White Immortelles, or White Everlastings, White Statice, and green leaves for a wreath or cross;	\$1.00 to 3 00

ROUND HAND BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS

No. 1, 6 inches in diameter,	\$0 60
No. 2, 8 inches in diameter,	1 35
No. 3, 10 inches in diameter,	2 75
PYRAMIDAL BOUQUETS WITH ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.	
No. 4, 7 inches high,	1 75
No. 5, 9 inches high,	1 00
No. 6, 12 inches high,	1 50
No. 7, 15 inches high,	\$3.00 to 5 00

FLAT BOUQUETS.

No. 8, 6 inches high,	60
No. 9, 8 inches high,	75
No. 10, 10 inches high,	1 00
No. 11, 12 inches high,	1 50
No. 12, 15 inches high,	\$3.00 to 5 00

GRASS BOUQUETS.

Pyramidal shaped, of Ornamental Grasses,	\$1.00 to 5 00
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ROUND BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

No. 17, 4 inches in diameter,	50
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No. 18, 5 inches in diameter,	\$0 75
No. 19, 8 inches in diameter,	1 50

ROUND BASKETS WITHOUT HANDLES.

No. 13, 6 inches in diameter,	60
No. 14, 7 inches in diameter,	75
No. 15, 8 inches in diameter,	1 25
No. 16, 9 inches in diameter,	1 75

OVAL BASKETS WITH HANDLES.

No. 20, 3 by 4 inches,	40
No. 21, 4 by 5 inches,	60
No. 22, 5 by 6 inches,	75
No. 23, 4 by 7 inches,	1 00
No. 24, 5 by 8 inches,	1 50
No. 25, 6 by 10 inches,	\$2 50 to 5 00
Fancy Baskets, with or without handles, any shape,	1.50 to 6 00

The Baskets are fine White Willow, and imported.

WREATHS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

paste board, wire.

No. 27, 8 inches in diameter,	1 00
No. 28, 10 inches in diameter,	1 50
No. 29, 12 inches in diameter,	2 50
No. 30, 15 inches in diameter, wire frame,	3.75 to 6 00

CROSSES.

paste board, wire.

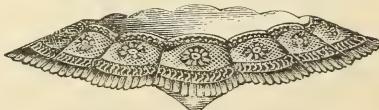
No. 31, 9 inches long,	1 00
No. 32, 10 inches long,	1 50
No. 33, 12 inches long,	2 75
No. 34, 15 inches long, on wire frame,	3.75 to 6 00
Standard Crosses for Churches, &c.,	3.50 to 10 00
Anchors,	2.00 to 5 00

CROWNS IN WHITE AND GREEN.

9 inch frame,	\$4.50 to 6 00
12 inch frame,	5.00 to 10 00

Stars, in white or colored, 1.00 to 4 00

All these articles worked on a Wire Frame are suitable for decorations, can be framed and last for years.



ORNAMENTAL BOUQUET PAPERS.

Imported goods, extra strong lace paper, shipped in no smaller quantities than one-half dozen, sent by mail, postpaid.

One doz., 3 inches,	\$0 60
One doz., 3 1/2 inches,	65
One doz., 4 inches,	85

One doz., 5 inches,	\$1 00
One doz., 6 inches,	1 15
One doz., 7 inches,	1 25



OUR CHROMOS.

For the purpose of increasing the love and culture of Flowers, we have for several years published at least one Floral Chromo each year, and sometimes two. These are not cheap, inexpensive pictures, but good Chromos, made from paintings of flowers taken from our own grounds. We have now eight of these Floral Chromos, and feel safe in saying that there is no set of Floral Chromos in Europe or America so beautiful and truthful. We sell them at the cost to make, without desiring profit. These Chromos we have in two styles, *on strong paper, sized and*



varnished, and these we sell for 75 cents each, and prepay postage; and on cloth and stretchers, (and in this style they are exactly like an oil painting, ready for the frame,) and these we sell for \$1.25. Each Chromo is accompanied by a Key, giving the names of all the flowers. For convenience we designate the different Chromos by letters, from A to H inclusive. The size, when not specified, is 19 by 24 inches. The little sketches we give of some of them show their character about as well as it can be shown in so small a space and without color.



CHROMO A is 16 by 20 inches, and contains portraits of 31 varieties of our most popular flowers.

CHROMO B is composed entirely of Lilies, and gives full sized portraits of 16 of our most beautiful sorts. It was, however, made before the introduction of the new Pacific coast varieties, and we shall have a new one painted when our Lilies are in flower next summer.



CHROMO C is an elegant piece, the flowers finely painted and exceedingly truthful. In our desire to get



CHROMO G is a basket of flowers, 26 varieties, and a very beautiful work. It is 12 by 16 inches, being made small at the request of some of my customers who desired at least one small for convenience of hanging and arranging. The price of this is only 50 cents.

CHROMO H is our last, and should of course be our best. It is called *Winter In-doors and Out*, and represents a stand covered with winter flowers, house-plants, etc., while from the window is seen the leafless trees, the snow-covered hillside, and other evidences of winter. It is a charming picture.

PRICES OF CHROMOS.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, on strong paper, sized and varnished, postpaid, 75 cents; on stretcher, by mail or express, prepaid, \$1.25; framed in black walnut and gilt, by express, \$2.75. Chromo G, on strong paper, sized and varnished, 50 cents; on stretcher, by mail or express, \$1.00; framed in black walnut and gilt, \$2.25. No extra charge for boxing. Framed, the purchaser to pay Express charges.



OUR CUSTOMERS IN CANADA.

There is a duty on seeds sent from the United States to Canada, no matter if they are of English or even Canada growth, as is sometimes the case in sending an assortment. The expense is not great, but the trouble and delay is annoying. We have contemplated opening a branch in Canada, but have not completed arrangements for doing this. We have, however, made arrangements to pay all duties and postage at a Canadian port, so that our customers will have no further trouble or expense.

SEND MONEY ORDERS.

Our friends will please remit money in Post Office Orders, where it is possible to do so. Our losses are so great by mail robberies that we must insist on this rule. There can be no loss where Money Orders are sent.

THE FLORAL GUIDE

Is published quarterly, at 25 cents a year. The four quarterly numbers make a volume of 200 pages. Every person who sends us a dollar or more for seeds is a subscriber, and entitled to the GUIDE for a year. Those who have sent the money for the GUIDE, and afterwards order seeds, can deduct the money previously sent for the GUIDE, or order seeds to the amount.

ONION SEED.—In many sections the Onion Seed crop was almost a failure, and in the neighborhood of Rochester we did not secure a third of a crop. In consequence we shall be short of Onion Seed that we know, and can only agree to supply customers until our stock is gone.

NOVELTIES.—We see nothing in the list of foreign Novelties this year that we are anxious to introduce.

WARRANTIES.—We grow many of our Seeds and obtain the remainder from the best growers in the world. Still, I wish it understood that I warrant nothing, and will say as last year, that while people possess so much of original sin, and are so ready to say "the woman thou gavest me," or "the seeds thou sentest me," we do not propose to warrant Seeds unless we can get Customers warranted.

in as many varieties as possible, it is thought by some that we have crowded it a little. It contains 41 varieties, and every one of natural size.

CHROMO D is composed entirely of flowers of spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissus, etc., 36 varieties.

CHROMO E represents Flora supporting a vase containing 36 varieties of our most elegant summer flowers. It is most beautiful and artistic, and is called *Flora's Jewels*.

CHROMO F is a beautiful Floral Cross, made for us in Germany. It was designed to be 19 by 24 inches, like the others, but by mistake it is only 18 by 23. It is an elegant ornament, either for the church or school or parlor.

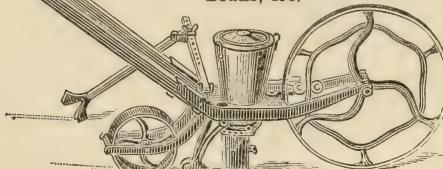


DRILLS AND CULTIVATORS.

HOLBROOK'S "NEW REGULATOR" SEED DRILL.

WON THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE TRIAL OF SEED DRILLS, BY THE NEW YORK STATE AG'L
SOCIETY, SEPT. 1870.

For Sowing Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip,
Parsnip, Sage, Spinach, Sorghum,
Fodder and Broom Corn, Peas,
Beans, &c.

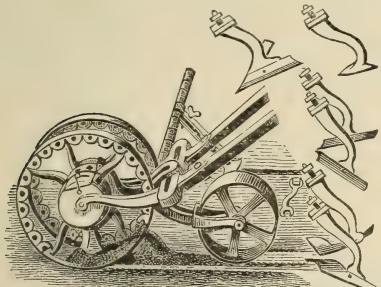


It is light, durable, simple, easy to operate, and thoroughly pulverizes and mellows the soil. Price \$6.00.

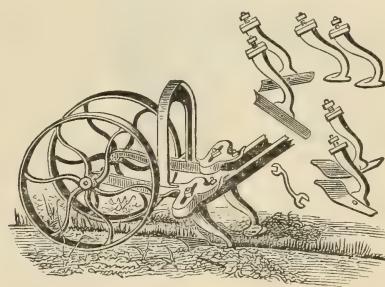
Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe. — This Machine has been enlarged and improved since last season, and promises to be still more satisfactory than the old style. Of the latter we sold about one hundred last season, and we have high testimonials from our customers. One says, "I would not take \$50.00 for it if I could not get another." For small gardens it is just the thing. Holds one quart. The Combined Machine becomes a Wheel Hoe by removing one bolt. It has two pairs of interchangeable tempered steel hoes, one for delicate work close to the plants, leaving the ground level; the other for throwing heavy furrows to or from the row. Price \$15.

Planet Jr. No. 2 Drill — Not combined. This Drill, holding two quarts, is a very popular machine with market gardeners and for field use generally. Price \$12.00.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. — The Double Wheel Hoe will do the work of six to twelve men with hand hoes, among Market Garden and Root Crops, and small Nursery Stock, *finishing perfectly both sides of the row at once*, working to or from it, deep or shallow, closer and far better than by hand, and also between the rows when desired. The arch allows working the crop until twelve inches high, both sides at once. The regular width between



Planet Jr. Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe.



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe—1st Hoeing.

wheels is 6 inches, but it can be quickly reduced to 1 inch, then working beautifully *between rows*, as in late hoeings of Onions, &c., or it can be expanded to 10 inches for wide work and advanced crops. Each Machine has three pairs of exchangeable tempered steel hoes, and a pair of subsoilers, and will work in almost any way desired all rows from 6 inches to 18 inches wide, giving universal surprise and satisfaction at work.

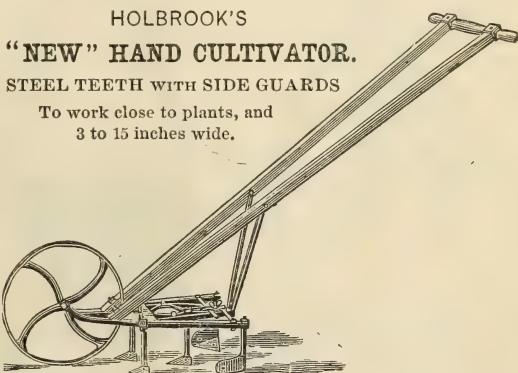
The above prices are for the Machines packed and delivered to Express Company or on board cars.

Holbrook's Seed Drill. — Having sold and used this implement for the past six years, I can confidently say that it has given universal satisfaction. It covers, rolls, and marks the next row. It has an open white seed conductor to show the seed as it drops, a matter of great importance, by means of which the operator can at a glance see how the seed is being dropped, and thereby prevent any mistake or failure in sowing. Full directions accompany each Drill. Price \$12.00

Holbrook's New Hand Cultivator. — Iron Frame. This has proved one of the best labor saving implements we have ever used.

HOLBROOK'S "NEW" HAND CULTIVATOR. STEEL TEETH WITH SIDE GUARDS

To work close to plants, and
3 to 15 inches wide.





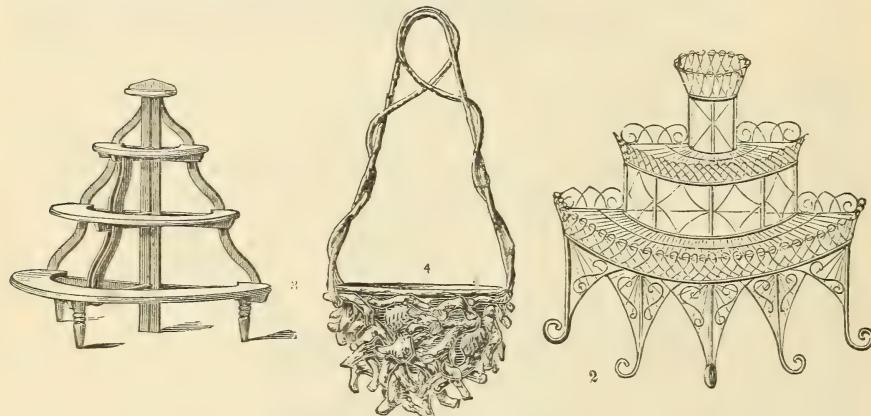
HOUSE ADORNMENTS.

Nothing can give a home more cheerful appearance than a few plants and flowers, and when they are accompanied with tasteful accessories, the fine effect is much increased. We give descriptions of articles of this class that we can supply, and have selected generally those of a moderate price, and yet of excellent design. We have a very large lot of beautiful articles, of almost every description, for beautifying the house—Aquariums, Vases, Ornamental Pots, Hanging Baskets, Floral Table Ornaments, etc., a few only of which we can even name here, but we are preparing a full Catalogue, and will forward a copy to all who desire.

Customers will please bear in mind that we do not *prepay* charges on the following articles, except in cases noted, although many of the smaller things can be packed with large orders for Seeds, etc., and go without extra charge. The annexed prices include packing and delivering to Express Company or on board cars.

RUSTIC BASKETS, VASES, FLOWER STANDS, ETC.

BASKETS—three sizes, 9, 11 and 13 inches in diameter, round, (Engraving, fig. 5).	\$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00
FLOWER STANDS—three sizes, 2 feet 4 inches, 1 foot 11 inches, and 1 foot 7 inches high, with oblong vases, 23, 18 and 16 inches long,	\$7.00, \$6.00, \$4.50
FLOWER STANDS—2 feet 2 inches high, with round bowl 13 inches in diameter and arch handle,	4.00
RUSTIC CHAIRS—size of office chair, easy and handsome,	9.00



Wire Stand, 12 inches, \$4.00; 14 inches,	\$5.00
Wire Stand, half round, (Engraving, fig. 2,) 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, on castor, . . . . .	.80
Wire Stand, full round, 3 feet in diameter, on castor,	15.00
Wire Stand, oval, 3 feet, \$6.00; 3 feet 6 inches on castor, . . . . .	.80
Folding Plant Stand, wood, painted green, takes but little space in shipping, (Engraving, fig. 3),	4.00

POT COVERS.

Those who have desirable plants in common pots which they do not wish to disturb, and who have no large ornamental pots in which they can place the common pots while in flower, and desired for any special and honorable position, will be pleased with the ORNAMENTAL

Pot Covers, as shown of two designs in the engraving. They are of wood, nicely painted and ornamented, and being elastic in consequence of their peculiar construction, will fit pots of several sizes, and when not in use can be folded up. They are made of several sizes, and of different prices, according to ornament, &c., but all are pretty.

Black Walnut, plain, 5 to 8 inches high, \$0.20 to \$0.35
Black Walnut, with fancy nails, from 5 to 8 inches high, 30 to 45

Painted fancy colors and plain, 5 to 8 inches high, 25 to 40
Painted fancy colors and plain, 35 to 50

Painted fancy colors with nails, 5 to 8 inches high, 35 to 50
Gilt, 6 to 8 inches 65 cents, 65 cents and 70

Black Walnut, with Ivy or Violet leaves, 7 inches high, (See Engraving,) 1.25

These measures will fill any pot of the given height. All of the Covers can be sent by mail, post paid at the above prices.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Bouquet Holder, a useful little article for the coat, dress or hair, for keeping flowers fresh. Fill with water, and attach to the dress, etc., by the pin; each, 20 cents; per dozen, \$2.00, by mail, post paid.



BOUQUET HOLDER.



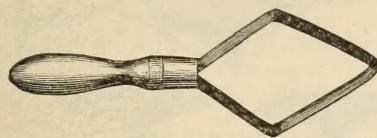
GARDEN REQUISITES.

The following articles can be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, prepaid, at the prices annexed:



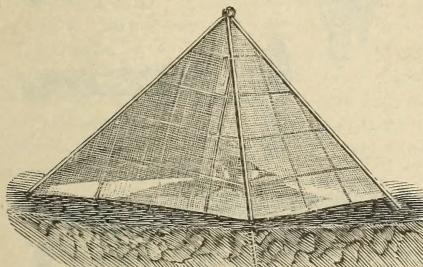
SYRINGES.

No. 1.	12½ inch barrel,	\$3.75
No. 2.	13½ " (same as engraving,)	5.00
No. 3.	18 " " "	7.00
No. 5.	18 " Improved Rose,	8.00
No. 7.	18 " Ball Valve,	9.50
No. 8.	18 " Patent Ball Valve,	10.50
No. 9.	Knuckle Joint,	12.50
	Garden Lines, 60 feet, 35 cents; 120 feet,	60



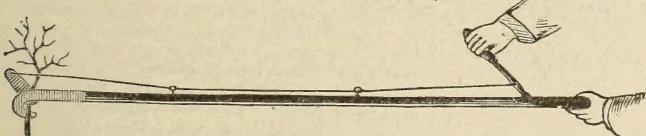
HAND WEEDER.

Noyes' Hand Weeder,	50
Wolf's Indelible Ink Pencils, for writing on wooden labels,	30
Grape Scissors, English,	1 50
Trowels, from 30 cents to	50
Flower Gatherers, cuts and holds,	2 50
Budding Knives, Saylor's, from \$1.50 to	3 00
Pruning Knives, Saylor's, from \$1.50 to	2 50



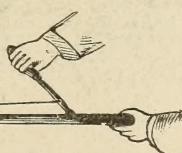
PLANT PROTECTOR.

Bates' Plant Protector, by mail, 20 cts. each; doz. 2 00	
Grafting Wax, ¼ lb., 15 cents; ½ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., 40 cents, by mail,	60
Tobacco Soap, per lb. package,	75
" per ½ lb.	40
Prepared Floral Fertilizer, 1 lb.,	70
" " ½ lb.,	40



LAWN ROLLER.

Made of cement and gravel, heavily bound with iron. Weight about 400 lbs; length, 24 inches; diameter, 15 inches. Price, \$12.00



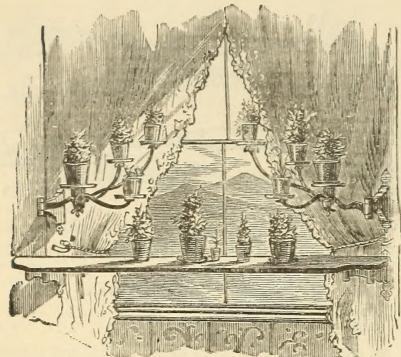
WATER'S TREE PRUNER.

With 4 foot Pole,	\$2.50
" 6 " "	2.75
" 8 " "	3.00
" 10 " "	3.25
Sent by express at the risk and expense of purchaser.	

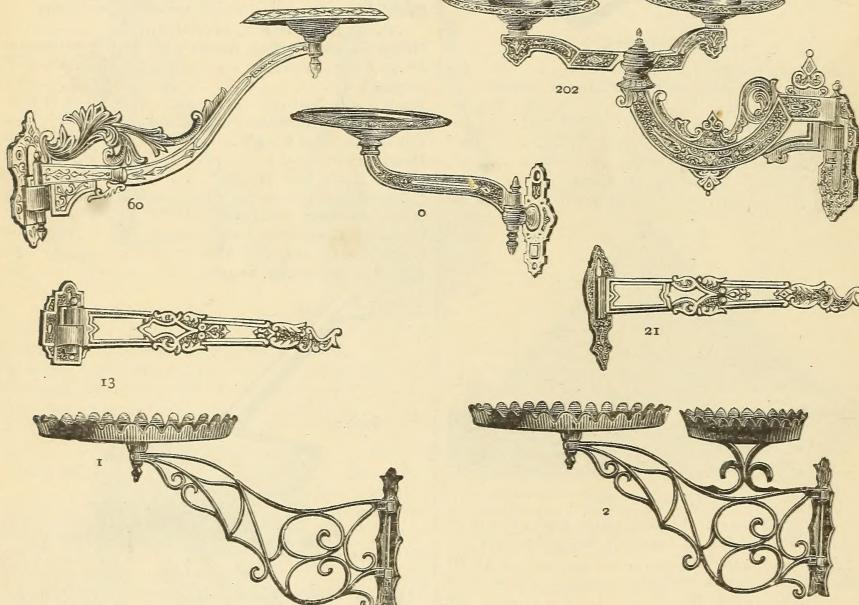
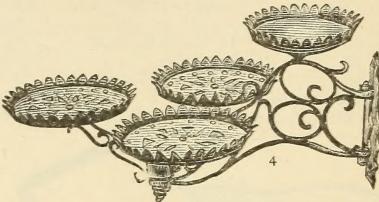
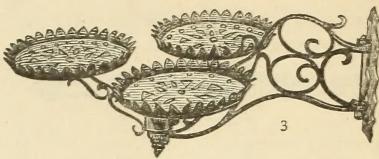
Lawn Mowers and Lawn Tents.—In our second number, which we shall publish as early as the first of February, we shall give a pretty full description of all the good Lawn Mowers, Tents, Vases, and other articles that will not be needed until spring. We also publish a Catalogue of Rustic Work, Garden Seats, Pots, Vases, Fish Globes, and other adornments to the house and garden, which we will forward free to all who apply.



WINDOW BRACKETS.



WINDOW WITH BRACKET AND SHELF.



No. 1, Single Pot Bracket,	.....	\$0 70
No. 2, Two Pot Bracket, (see Engraving,)	.....	90
No. 3, Three Pot Bracket, (see Engraving,)	.....	140
No. 4, Four Pot Bracket, (see Engraving,)	.....	200
No. 6, Four Pot Bracket, shown in Window cut,	.....	250
No. 9, Single Pot Bracket, 7 inch arm, bronzed, (see Engraving,)	.....	75
No. 10, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 9, 9 inch arm, .....	.....	75
No. 50, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 9, dark Antique finish, .....	.....	75
No. 52, Single Pot Bracket, same as No. 9, light Antique finish, .....	.....	75
No. 60, Single Pot Bracket, 13 inch arm, bronzed, (see Engraving,)	.....	85

No. 62, same as No. 60, dark Antique finish,	.....	100
No. 202, Two Pot, dark Antique finish, (see Eng.,)	.....	200
No. 203, Two Pot, light Antique finish, same as 202,	.....	200
No. 13, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm, swing- ing, (see Engraving,)	.....	25
No. 21, Cage or Basket Hook, 10 inch arm, (Eng.,)	.....	25
Shelf Black Walnut Bronzed Bracket,	.....	250

The following small Brackets we can send by mail and prepay postage. Send in addition to the price given above the amount as given below, on each.
 On Nos. 1, 9, 50 and 52, 15 cents additional.
 On Nos. 2 and 00, 20 cents additional.
 On Nos. 60 and 62, 30 cents additional.
 On Nos. 3 and 4, 40 cents additional.
 Cage or Basket Hooks, 10 cents additional.

OUR FLORAL GUIDE.

Our readers will see that we have made quite an improvement in the first number of the FLORAL GUIDE. We have endeavored to give a complete Book of Flowers and Vegetables, one that will not only be useful this year, but many years. This we shall not send out next year, as we do not expect to make it better, and our friends will not, of course, need a new copy of the same book every year. This first number we shall keep on hand, giving it next season a new name, to distinguish it from our FLORAL GUIDE, calling it, perhaps, "Vick's Florist's and Gardener's Manual," and shall make such additions and corrections as may seem necessary, from time to time. The relief from reprinting the matter in our first number, will give us an opportunity to make our Quarterly numbers better than ever, and more than twice the usual size, and in these we design to describe every thing new and desirable of which full information is not given in the "MANUAL," while the price will be the same, 25 cts. a year. We shall, of course, give a Catalogue of prices in the first number each year, as we now do. All who purchase seeds to the amount of One Dollar, or more, are subscribers to the GUIDE.

Therefore, *preserve this number*, for unless we are much mistaken, it is as good a work on Flowers and Vegetables as you can find anywhere, at any price.

Our SECOND NUMBER we shall publish quite early, probably first of February, because we have many things we wish to say, and many inquiries from correspondents that require to be answered early, and which our present arrangement has crowded out.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

We receive many letters inquiring on what terms we will supply Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers with seeds. The lowest prices at which we can furnish good seeds are given in our Priced Catalogue attached to this number of the FLORAL GUIDE. At these prices we pay all Mail and Express charges, and take all risks of the loss of seeds on the way. Of course we can have but one price for all our customers, and would be ashamed to say we had one price for Grangers, another for Odd-Fellows, and still another for common folks. We have a Wholesale Price List for those who buy in large quantities to sell again, but at these prices we pay no charges and take no risks. Of course the freight on these large lots is proportionately less than on the small packages needed by individuals or families, and which are usually forwarded by mail, while the large orders can generally be sent much cheaper as freight. If any officer of a Grange chooses to buy largely and supply members, he becomes a dealer, and is then entitled to wholesale rates, but this must be done in a general way so as to make large orders, for if only a few club together and order a small quantity, it will only cause trouble, and the expense of carriage will be more than the difference in price.

VICK'S FLORAL PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of encouraging the culture and love of flowers, I authorize the officers of every State and Territorial Agricultural Society in the United States (and where there are two prominent Societies in one State, both,) and the Provinces of Canada, to offer, in my behalf, the following premiums :

For the Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . . \$20.00	Third Best Collection of Cut Flowers, . . . 5.00
Second Best, " " " 10.00	Fourth Best, " " " Floral Chromo.

The offer is made to amateurs only, and the flowers to be exhibited at the regular Annual Fairs. The awards to be made by the regular Judges, or by any Committee appointed for the purpose. When only one collection is exhibited, the Judges may award the first, or any other premium, according to merit, but the exhibition must be a creditable one, and if not so, in the opinion of the Judges, no premium to be awarded. The flowers not to be made up in bouquets, but exhibited separate and named. I shall not consider this offer accepted by any Society, unless published in the regular Premium List, so that all may have an opportunity to compete. The money will be forwarded by Draft on the Bank of New York, New York City, as soon as the award is made known to us, either to the officers of the Society, or to the persons obtaining the premium.

I also authorize the officers of **EVERY COUNTY SOCIETY** in America to offer one of my FLORAL CHROMOS for best exhibition of Cut Flowers. Now let us have some grand exhibitions of flowers.

